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...AY'S WEATHER, FORECAST — PARIS: ...st. Temp. 10-7 (50-45). Tomorrow, variable, ...-37). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 3-8 (48-41). ...tow cloudy. ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 18-10 ... NEW YORK: Clear. Temp. 2—8 (36-21). ...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	18 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	18 L.Fr.
Denmark	2 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Flor.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 E.c.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 4.50	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T 5?
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.75
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D.



United Press International.

ETING ABOUT CYPRUS—Secretary of State Kissinger shows papers to Rep. enthal, left, and Sen. Eagleton, key challengers of U.S. military aid to Turkey.

Congressmen Told of 'Slight' Cyprus Progress

U.S. Aid for Turkey May End Tomorrow

ASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT). ...ecretary of State Henry Kis... er failed to persuade four ...ocratic members of Congress ...erday that Congress should ...inue military aid to Turkey ...nd Tuesday night's cutoff ...

...fter an hour-and-a-quarter ...ting at the State Department, ... Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., ... spokesman for the group, ... that Mr. Kissinger could report only "slight progress" toward a Cyprus settlement, less than the "substantial progress" demanded by Congress to keep aid flowing.

"We have no alternative but to cut off aid to Turkey," Sen. Eagleton said. The aid will cease by law at midnight Tuesday.

Mr. Kissinger, through a spokesman, acknowledged that he had not been able to report substantial progress but said he believed "some progress" had been achieved in talks on Cyprus by leaders of the Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot communities.

Mr. Kissinger was reported by his spokesman to have emphasized yesterday that "it is his profound conviction that the United States provides military assistance to Turkey in the interest of the United States and Western security."

"And, if this is cut, it will be a serious setback for our security interests and possibly counterproductive in the negotiations," the spokesman said Mr. Kissinger had told the four members of Congress in an "amicable meeting."

Besides Sen. Eagleton, they were Rep. John Brademas of Indiana, Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal of New York and Rep. Paul Sarbanes of Maryland.

They are the leaders of the pro-Greek bloc on Capitol Hill that has won legislation cutting off aid to Turkey because of its use of American military aid in the Turks' invasion and occupation of northern Cyprus last summer.

Congress had first imposed a deadline of Dec. 10 on military aid to Turkey but extended it to Feb. 5 to give Mr. Kissinger time

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...yprus Charges Aggression ...y Ankara; A Turk Is Killed

...NICOSIA, Feb. 2 (AP).—The ...priot government accused ...key today of "continuing ... renewed aggression" and of ...ng to act on the implemen...on of UN peace resolutions ...erning the divided island.

...he accusation was part of a ...y of diplomatic activity ...ng the weekend, accom...ied by a major violation in ... Nicosia area of the six...th-old cease-fire on the is...

...he developments were be...ed to be connected with the ...nesday deadline for the ...ff of U.S. military aid to ...key unless there is substan... progress toward a Cypriot ...lement. The deadline is con...ed in an amendment to the ...ign aid bill.

...Turkish soldier was killed ...night during a heavy, two... exchange of gunfire be...en Turkish troops and the ...ek-Cypriot National Guard ...g the "Green line" divid... the Greek-Cypriot and Turk... Cypriot sectors of Nicosia.

Low Visibility

...n announcement by the ...ted Nations peace-keeping ...e described the flare-up as ... major violation of the cease... It said that because of ...vy rain and low visibility, ...liers in UN observation posts ...e unable to determine which ... started the firing.

...a statement by the Turkish ...eign Ministry, broadcast by ... official Turkish-Cypriot ...rak Radio, claimed that ...ek Cypriots had broken the ...se-fire for the second day in ...cession. It charged that the ...ations were undertaken to ...fluence the decision of the ... Congress about the cutting ... of military aid to Turkey."

...The Turkish statement warned ...t Turkish forces on Cyprus ...ll be forced to take protec... measures" if the Greek ...priots continue to violate the ...se-fire.

...Many Greek-Cypriot families ...d from areas near the shoot... afraid the flare-up might ...al an advance by Turkish ...ops. The Turks occupied about ...per cent of the island in July ...er a coup led by the Greek... priot National Guard forced ... President, Archbishop Mak...os, to flee the island.

...The charge by the Cypriot gov...ment that Turkey had done ...*thing to improve the situation* ...s made in reply to a note ... UN Secretary-General Kurt ...aldheim, dated Jan. 24, ad...ssed to the governments of ...prus, Greece and Turkey.

...Mr. Waldheim requested infor...tion on progress toward the ...plementation of General As...bly and Security Council ...olutions on Cyprus.

...In his reply to Mr. Waldheim, ...e text of which was released ... Nicosia, Cypriot UN delegate ...non Rossides said that, al...ough Turkey voted in favor ... UN Resolution 3212, "nearly ...ree months have elapsed since ... adoption ... without any indi...tions of steps toward its im...mentation by Turkey."

In Athens, Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios charged yesterday that "no progress whatsoever" has been made in efforts to solve the Cyprus crisis. He accused the Turkish government of the "entire responsibility" for the situation.

His statement was in reply to Mr. Waldheim's note.

In Ankara, official sources said Turkey is planning a conference with Greece and the United States to initiate new Cyprus peace moves but first wants assurances that U.S. military aid will continue.

Ethiopians Push Back Guerrillas In Asmara

ADDIS ABABA, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Ethiopian planes bombed Eritrean guerrilla positions around Asmara today as troops mopped up pockets of rebel resistance in the third day of fighting for control of the provincial capital.

At least 100 persons were killed and probably several hundred wounded in the battle, diplomatic reports said.

Late tonight, with the city's 200,000 inhabitants under curfew until dawn, the Ethiopian government began moving tanks, armored cars and troop reinforcements into the city, according to reports from Asmara. The government closed the airport and blocked all roads out of Asmara.

[A Washington Post dispatch reported that Ethiopian military officials in Asmara claimed today to have captured Hiruie Tedela, the leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front. They also said they had caught the former Asmara police commissioner, Brig. Gen. Goitum Gebre Egzie, who was said to have joined the guerrilla movement three weeks ago.]

The planes were used for the first time today after soldiers pushed the insurgents back to the outskirts of Asmara during street fighting Friday and yesterday.

The rebels, who have been fighting for 12 years for Eritrean independence from Ethiopia, have concentrated the bulk of their men within a few miles of Asmara. The planes pounded all suspected concentrations and supply dumps.

2 Villages 'Flattened'

Government forces also "flattened" in plane raids two villages about five miles from Asmara, killing an unknown number of persons, after the separatists ambushed and wiped out a small government column, diplomatic sources said. The villages were identified as Woki Debre and Adi Sogro.

A group of insurgents tried to break back into the city this morning and battled at times near the airport and the U.S. Consulate.

But other large areas of Asmara were quiet. A U.S. consular official said by telephone: "All the Americans are safe. They are indoors. There is no talk of evacuation."

Foreigners in Asmara

About 300 Americans, 2,000 Italians and several hundred persons of other nationalities were trapped in Asmara by the fighting. A Swedish missionary, an Italian businessman and a Canadian were reported wounded.

The Ethiopians control Asmara and other major provincial cities but the rebels hold undisputed sway in much of the countryside.

Rebel Describes Plans

DAMASCUS, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A spokesman for the Eritrean Liberation Front said here today that the rebel offensive was a preemptive strike designed to thwart Ethiopian Army preparations.

But the spokesman affirmed the front's readiness to negotiate a settlement with the Addis Ababa government "based on the right of self-determination and independence."



United Press International.

HOW IT ADDS UP—President Ford displays a copy of the budget proposed by the administration for fiscal 1976.

Budget Request Is Fixed by Ford At $349 Billion

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—President Ford said yesterday that he will send to Congress tomorrow a $349-billion budget for the next fiscal year, a spending plan, he noted, that comes to "almost $1 billion a day."

The budget would increase total federal spending by about $35 billion, or 11 per cent, over this fiscal year's estimated outlay, but most of the increase would be eaten up by inflation. The President said again he would propose no big new spending programs. Even without such programs, the President said the projected deficit for fiscal 1976, which starts July 1, is $52 billion, a record for peacetime. The projection is based on the assumption that Congress will go along with $17 billion in spending limitations and reductions Mr. Ford is proposing.

The limitations include a 5-percent ceiling on next summer's scheduled cost-of-living increase in Social Security benefits, which would otherwise rise by an estimated 9 per cent.

Cutting Costs

Congress has already indicated it will not go along with this economy measure. If Congress balks at all the cost-cutting recommendations, the President said, the deficit would rise to "nearly $70 billion."

The President spoke at a budget briefing for reporters. Such briefings are held every year with the understanding that nothing from the briefing will be published or broadcast until the budget is sent to Congress. The White House, however, relaxed the restrictions.

Mr. Ford noted he was the first President to appear at a budget briefing since Harry Truman, on Jan. 19, 1952. The budget that year, he said, "had jumped to $85 billion," a sum then described as "astronomical," and Mr. Truman called it "the biggest headache I have ever had."

"Harry," Mr. Ford said today, "I hope you left some aspirin for me."

The budget and the projected deficit have presented Mr. Ford with both a political and an economic problem. The political problem is that, like other members of the Republican party, Mr. Ford has spent most of his career deploring deficit spending and now finds himself recommending it. The deficit for this fiscal year is estimated at $52 billion to $54 billion, also a peacetime record.

Stimulate Economy

The economic problem is to recommend a big enough deficit to stimulate the economy out of the recession, yet not so big as to create inflation.

While the dollar totals are records, the expected deficits for this fiscal year and next are not the highest the country has had when stacked up against the size of the economy and viewed as a percentage of the gross national product.

In addition, the President ob-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pending Tariff Accord

Russians Expected to Halt Lend-Lease Payments to U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The Soviet Union does not feel obligated to make any further payments of its $700-million World War II Lend-Lease debt to the United States until it is granted nondiscriminatory status, according to a Soviet commentator.

Pravda commentator Yuri Zhukov's statement on a television program yesterday indicated that the Kremlin is taking a hard line on the complicated issue which has clouded Soviet-American commercial relations for 30 years.

"The U.S. Congress attached impossible amendments to the trade bill and the Americans must be blamed for the fact that we are not paying [the Lend-Lease debt]," Mr. Zhukov said in reply to a viewer's question.

Under the Lend-Lease settlement signed in 1972, the Russians agreed to meet their outstanding debt by paying $722 million by 2001. Three initial payments totaling $48 million were obligatory and the balance contingent on receiving most-favored-nation trading status in the United States.

Moscow has made two of these payments, according to U.S. officials here. The first was $13 million in 1972 and the second, $24 million, in 1973. The third payment, $12 million, was scheduled to be paid July 1.

First Public Indication

Mr. Zhukov's statement was the first public indication that the third obligatory payment would not be made.

The Soviet Union last month informed the United States that it would not implement their 1972 trade agreement because the U.S. Trade Reform Act contained unacceptable conditions. The law tied most-favored-nation status and credits for the Soviet Union to its easing of emigration restrictions.

As a result of the nonimplementation of the agreement, U.S. officials knew that the bulk payment of the Lend-Lease debt would be postponed. But they were unsure if the third obligatory payment would be affected.

Before the 1972 settlement, the Soviet Union had paid $199 million of its $900-million assessment.

The 1941 Lend-Lease Act gave the president power to sell, transfer, lend or lease necessary war supplies including food, machinery and services, to nations whose defense was considered vital to the United States. Terms were purposely unspecific.

The Soviet Union received $11 billion in aid, half as much as Britain but more than five times the amount granted any other country.

Schmidt Urges 9 Unite on Energy

BONN, Feb. 2 (AP).—Declaring that European leaders must have "the daring to be unpopular," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt urged today the nine nations of the European Economic Community to follow "complementary economic policies," including coordinated energy programs, in 1975. He spoke on the eve of two days of talks in Paris with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Schmidt said that the need to solve Western Europe's economic troubles and keeping Great Britain in the EEC are the Common Market's two most urgent problems.

In an interview with the French newspaper Le Figaro, Mr. Schmidt said that the Common Market nations need a common energy policy. "Europe cannot otherwise grow as a whole and it is in any case necessary so that we [in the EEC] do not come to disagreement during the conference of oil-consuming and oil-exporting countries," he declared.

Installation Of 50 Rockets Halted in U.S.

Move Is Related To SALT Proviso

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—An abrupt halt has been ordered in the installation of U.S. Minuteman-3 multiple-warhead missiles in a move related to the complex problem of verifying compliance with a proposed new U.S.-Russian arms agreement.

Air Force spokesmen confirmed Friday that work was ordered stopped last weekend on the installation of 50 of these missiles at Malmstrom Air Force Base in Montana.

While the air force declined to offer any explanation for the highly unusual "temporary" work stoppage, senior military sources confirmed that the decision not to install these missiles—at least for now—was related to unsettled questions which must be worked out at the newly resumed U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

At a summit meeting in November between President Ford and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev, a tentative new arms pact was reached which allowed both sides up to 1,320 missiles equipped with multiple warheads known as MIRVs.

But because the pact does not provide for on-site inspection by either country, the United States has been pressing for Soviet acceptance of various measures which will make verification of the numerical ceilings more certain. Thus, the United States wants it to be agreed upon for example, that all missiles at specific locations or bases should be considered as having multiple warheads.

It is apparently this proviso which is behind the work stoppage at Malmstrom.

The United States already has 500 Minuteman-3 missiles—each carrying three warheads—deployed at three other bases in the Northwest. These bases contain only MIRV missiles.

Under long-standing plans, the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Gromyko, in Syria, Reported To Urge New Geneva Talks

DAMASCUS, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko conferred with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad for five hours today to push for an early resumption of the Geneva peace conference, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Gromyko later met Yassir Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, at the Soviet Embassy.

Mr. Gromyko affirmed his country's support for the participation of the PLO in the Geneva peace talks, a Soviet press statement said here tonight.

A government spokesman said that Mr. Assad and Mr. Gromyko discussed the "friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union and the next phase of efforts aimed at realizing a just peace in the region."

The talks, the spokesman said, were held in a "cordial and friendly atmosphere."

Newsmen and photographers were kept at a distance when Mr. Arafat arrived alone for the meeting with Mr. Gromyko.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Assad and Mr. Gromyko discussed Soviet arms aid to Syria and plans for the Geneva talks which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger hopes to avoid until he has had a chance to negotiate a second-stage Arab-Israeli troop disengagement.

Mr. Kissinger is scheduled to follow Mr. Gromyko's current Mideast itinerary from Damascus to Cairo next week for "exploratory talks" in his efforts to negotiate a disengagement between Syrian, Egyptian and Israeli forces before the United Nations peacekeeping mandates in the Sinai Desert and Golan Heights expire in three months.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has said that Mr. Kissinger must produce an agreement within that period or else the Arabs will "explode everything" at the Geneva conference as soon as it can be reconvened.

[Mr. Sadat said today that the Middle East situation was intolerable. "It is like a time bomb that could explode any moment, either deliberately or through miscalculation," he said, according to Reuters.

[To defuse this "bomb," Mr. Sadat said, "I insist that any withdrawal should take place on all three Arab fronts—Sinai, the Syrian Golan Heights and the West Bank of Jordan."]

It was the fourth time that Mr. Gromyko has visited the Middle East within days of a tour by Mr. Kissinger.

Diplomatic sources in Cairo, where Mr. Gromyko will go tomorrow, said that the Russians want a firm pledge from Mr. Sadat and Mr. Assad to return to the Geneva conference.

Mr. Gromyko arrived yesterday and held a preliminary round of talks with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam.

- **Iraq said to get Soviet missiles, advanced MiGs for Kurdish war. Page 5.**
- **State Department lobbies for aid to Syria. Page 5.**



United Press International.

WELCOME TO SYRIA—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union was greeted Saturday in Damascus by the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam.

In House Testimony in 1973

Ex-Aide Says Helms Withheld Break-In Data

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Richard Helms, while director of the CIA, ordered a high official of the agency to withhold Watergate information and deny the Justice Department access to a key witness in the first six weeks after the break-in on June 17, 1972, according to previously unpublished testimony.

The official, Howard Osborne, who was director of security for the CIA before he retired in late 1973, told a House Intelligence subcommittee in May, 1973, that Mr. Helms decided that a series of letters sent to the agency by James McCord jr., a member of the team that broke into Democratic party headquarters at the Watergate complex, should not be forwarded to the Justice Department.

Mr. Helms made his decision at a time when the agency was under subpoena from the department to forward "all communications" related to Watergate.

The McCord letters, sent between July 20, 1972, and early January, 1973, warned the agency that officials of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President were planning to contend that the break-in was a CIA operation.

McCord later wrote, "I have the evidence of the involvement of [former Attorney General] John] Mitchell and others sufficient to convince a jury, the Congress and the press."

Mr. Osborne also said that Mr. Helms had instructed him not to inquire into the agency's involvement with Howard Hunt jr. another break-in participant.

Mr. Helms further directed, Mr. Osborne said, that the FBI not



Richard Helms

be permitted to interview Karl Wagner, a CIA employee, who had knowledge that John Ehrlichman, then the chief White House adviser on domestic affairs, had authorized the agency to establish a working relationship with Hunt in July, 1971.

"You forget about that," Mr. Osborne quoted Mr. Helms as having told him in late June, 1972. "I will handle that. You take care of the rest of that."

At the time, Mr. Osborne had been designated by Mr. Helms as the official directly responsible for coordinating and expediting the CIA's communications with the FBI about Watergate.

Mr. Helms and other high-level CIA officials repeatedly stressed in their public statements that their actions regarding Watergate were not illegal but were legitimate steps to protect the agency from possible adverse publicity and to prevent the leak of highly classified information about the agency's operational procedures.

Lawrence Houston, then the general counsel to the agency, subsequently testified before the House subcommittee that he had advised Mr. Helms that the agency had no legal responsibility to pass along the first McCord letter.

Troubled by Order

Mr. Osborne acknowledged to the committee that he had been troubled by Mr. Helms's order not to forward the McCord letters.

"We had been working very closely with the FBI," he testified. "I have always given them everything. I have never held anything from them.

"At the time I don't think I really agreed with it [the decision to withhold the letters]. But, you know, I worked for Mr. Helms, he was my boss."

The three attorneys who originally prosecuted the case for the Justice Department did not learn of the Ehrlichman link to the CIA for five months. They also were not told of the McCord letters to the CIA until May, 1973.

The House subcommittee began hearings in the spring of 1973, shortly after CIA involvement with the White House "plumbers" became known. The panel eventually concluded that the agency had been misused by the Nixon administration.

The testimony was declassified late last year, without announcement, by Rep. Lucien Nedzi, D-Mich., the subcommittee chairman. Mr. Helms was not directly asked about Mr. Osborne's allega-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Due in Part to Trade Bill

U.S.-Latin American Dialogue Breaks Down as Rifts Widen

By Jonathan Kandell

LIMA, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Less than a year after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's call for a "new dialogue," relations between the United States and Latin America have reached their lowest point in recent memory.

Last week, Argentina called off a meeting of the hemisphere's foreign ministers scheduled for next month in Buenos Aires.

Wednesday, the President of Peru, Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado, went so far as to suggest that "the dialogue should continue, but without the United States."

"We believe that the Latin-American countries, who have a common cause in defense of our interests, should meet alone, carry out discussions in Spanish, reach agreement among ourselves," Gen. Velasco said.

The break in the new dialogue was caused by Latin-American opposition to the trade bill recently passed by Congress, particularly the section in the law barring Venezuela and Ecuador from preferential tariffs because they belong to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Other Reasons

But there are other compelling reasons behind the suspension of the Buenos Aires conference, including the following:

- The emergence of Venezuela as an economic power to be wooed by a growing number of Latin-American countries.
- The desire of Latin-American countries to form cartels similar to the OPEC nations in order to protect their income from raw materials, particularly at a time when world market prices for these goods have fallen precipitously.
- The failure of November's meeting of the hemisphere's foreign ministers in Quito, Ecuador, where political and economic sanctions against Cuba remained in effect despite a heavy majority vote to lift them.
- A widespread feeling that Latin America, always a low priority in U.S. foreign policy, has continued to fail to attract Washington's attention.
- The disunity and disarray among Latin-American nations themselves.

Discriminatory Treatment

In a recent message, the President of Venezuela, Carlos Andres Perez, noted that the "discriminatory treatment" in the U.S. trade bill against his country and Ecuador "also directly threatened the policy currently under way in Latin America to defend our raw materials and basic commodities through the creation of common marketing systems envisaging the withholding of products in order to assure remunerative prices."

The trade bill thus has served as a temporary issue to affirm Latin-American unity at a time when there has in fact been growing disarray among the hemisphere's nations.

That disarray surfaced at the Quito meeting in November, which ended with a strong condemnation by the majority of OAS members of the failure to lift economic and political sanctions against Cuba because of the opposition of three nations and the abstention of six others.

The U.S. delegation, which abstained in the voting, was largely blamed for the failure of the Quito meeting.

The absence of Mr. Kissinger also rankled Latin-American foreign ministers, who viewed it as a sign of U.S. disinterest in hemispheric affairs.

Notable for Absence

The Quito conference was followed in December by a meeting in Ayacucho, Peru. Although the Ayacucho conference ended with a commitment to limit the arms race, it was also notable for the absence of several chiefs of state.

The combined effects of Quito, Ayacucho, the trade bill and the still pending Cuban issue created little enthusiasm for another summit meeting of foreign ministers in Buenos Aires.

Even before the trade bill surfaced as an issue, Argentina's foreign minister, Alberto Vignes, had polled Latin-American nations and found no consensus to invite the Cubans to the conference.

According to well informed diplomatic sources, Mr. Vignes was told by the Brazilians that they would not attend the Buenos Aires conference if Cuba were invited. It is likely that Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay—all of them neighbors of Argentina and staunch opponents of Cuba—might also have declined to come.

On the other hand, the Mexican government announced that it would not attend if the Cubans were not invited.

EEC Reaches Accord Over Sugar Trade

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (Reuters). — An agreement guaranteeing Britain's long-term sugar supplies last night concluded 18 months of negotiations for a new trade and aid pact between the European Economic Community and 46 developing countries.

The agreement provides for developing sugar producers, mainly from the Commonwealth, to supply up to 1.4 million tons a year to the community, principally to Britain.

In addition, to help Britain, the world's biggest sugar importer, out of its present shortage, the community authorized it to negotiate a supplement for this year on top of the community price.

The British price was set at £260 (about $424) a ton for raw sugar CIF (cost, insurance and freight) against an EEC price of about £150.

Speaking to newsmen after the session, British Farm Minister Fred Peart said the supplement did not mean any increase in the price of sugar in stores. He said the accord was "very satisfactory."

Following the conclusion of the negotiations, which include binding supply commitments from the exporting countries for the first half of this year, Mr. Peart said Britain's sugar situation was better than it had been for some time.

He noted that the negotiation of quotas under the new accord marked a shift in the pattern of Britain's suppliers.

Caribbean countries, trying to diversify some of their exports to North America, were seeking lower quotas for Britain while Southern Hemisphere countries such as Mauritius and Fiji were seeking to boost exports, he said.

The price of £260 a ton for Britain is valid for 1975 only and will be renegotiated at the end of the year.

But the text of the agreement allows the developing countries to negotiate a supplement to the EEC's floor price every year if market conditions permit.

U.S. May End Aid to Turkey

(Continued from Page 1)

to spur negotiations between the Greek and Turkish ethnic communities on Cyprus.

Mr. Kissinger and other American officials have recently played a vigorous behind-the-scenes role trying to promote a compromise.

The aid cutoff, included in the Foreign Aid Authorization Act, allowed President Ford to waive the Feb. 5 suspension if he could certify that Turkey was living up to the terms of the Military Sales Act and was removing its American-supplied military equipment from the island or if "substantial progress" had been made in negotiations.

The pro-Greek congressional group said that, although the aid cutoff would go into effect on Tuesday night, it was willing to review the situation anew if Mr. Kissinger could report substantial progress, particularly toward easing the plight of the nearly 200,000 Greek-Cypriot refugees who have fled their homes for other parts of the island.

Touré Urges Citizens To Kill Illegal Vendors

DAKAR, Senegal, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—President Sékou Touré of the West African state of Guinea has called on his followers to kill people who sell goods illegally, according to a Conakry radio report monitored here.

Mr. Touré, who is 53 and has been President since Guinea's independence from France in 1958, was quoted as having told members of his ruling Democratic party Thursday: "If a peddler arrives with goods seize those goods because they belong to you. Throw him into prison and if necessary kill him." He reportedly said that top civil servants and party officials were trading goods illegally through middlemen, and he himself would not hesitate to kill anyone harming the party's revolutionary line.



United Press International.

TAKING SHELTER—Children take refuge from shelling near Neak Luong, Cambodia.

Survivors Recount Confusion, Errors in Fall of Phuoc Binh

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Diplomats and military analysts here have managed to piece together an account of the fall three weeks ago of Phuoc Binh, the first provincial capital to be captured by the Communists since their 1973 spring offensive. The account has been obtained despite government efforts to seal off from the public and press the soldiers who got out alive.

It appears, according to the diplomats and military analysts, that, while some defenders fought bravely, many ran away; that the South Vietnamese Air Force, reluctantly called in to what it considered a hopeless fight, killed many government troops with imprecise high-altitude bombing and that the North Vietnamese used refined tactics intended to lose as few of their own men as possible.

"It is a shame to us all—not only to us, but to any other military man of any rank who had something to do with this battle," said an officer who was sent to defend Phuoc Binh.

Indecision and Confusion

Several South Vietnamese military sources paint a picture of indecisiveness and confusion at the highest command levels, uncertainty about whether the North Vietnamese intended to take Phuoc Binh or slowly strangle it and bad information on the size and quality of the opposing forces.

Beginning in mid-December, the North Vietnamese easily took four government-held district towns and a base camp in Phuoc Long Province. Only the isolated province capital, with a motley garrison of regional and provincial forces totaling perhaps 3,000, remained.

The first reinforcements—a battalion of regular troops and three reconnaissance companies: about 800 men—were reportedly sent into Phuoc Binh Dec. 28, when the North Vietnamese were already within mortar range of the town. Phuoc Binh lies 75 miles north of Saigon.

On Dec. 25, a C-130 transport had been hit on the town's airstrip—the beginning of the air force's disenchantment with the battle. Then, on Jan. 1, the North Vietnamese chased a small garrison off a mountain on the southeastern edge of the town.

From this point on, in the opinion of several military analysts, the battle was lost. The North Vietnamese could shell the town at will, which they began to do, with extreme accuracy. Reliance on heavy artillery bombardment rather than ground troops characterized the North Vietnamese tactics in this battle, as it has in others recently.

Civilians—the province capital had a largely Montagnard population of about 26,000—began to slip out of the town. So did many Montagnard militiamen and some regular soldiers.

The first ground attacks occurred Jan. 3, but the North Vietnamese put few troops behind their T-54 tanks, which some survivors described as being "lower" than ones they had seen before.

Many defenders reported later that their American-made shoulder-fired M-72 rocket-launchers were useless against the tanks.

'It Didn't Stop'

"We took aim on one of them, waited, waited until it was well in good range and then fired," an officer said, "Oh! It didn't explode! It didn't stop.

"To our amazement, the turret was moving, the big gun was pointing toward our trenches. Oh God, we sank down to the bottom of our trenches, crawled away like rats, with our mouths open in amazement."

On Jan. 4, the government sent two companies of the elite 81st Airborne Rangers into Phuoc Binh by helicopter.

To their dismay, the 200 rangers found that the situation on the ground in no way resembled the somewhat confident picture sketched by Col. Nguyen Thong Thannh, the commander of the town, in his bunker.

Meanwhile, driven to high altitudes by intense heavy machine gun fire—to 10,000 feet or higher—Saigon fighter-bombers were unable to provide significant support. Still they bombed.

"Never before had I seen such heavy casualties inflicted on our own lines by our own air force," a member of the 81st said. "The hospital was bombed—three of four military doctors were killed and hundreds of patients were killed, or wounded for a second time."

Pressure on Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 2 (UPI). —Heavy fighting continued on most fronts around this besieged capital and the situation at a Cambodian Army unit's headquarters and supply base nine miles to the northwest is very critical, military sources said today. One person was killed and 32 were wounded when Khmer Rouge gunners fired 15 rockets into Phnom Penh and its airport today.

Few fresh details of the battle at the 7th Infantry Division headquarters at Trapeang Prey were available but the sources said 10 government soldiers were killed and 19 wounded by heavy artillery fire yesterday.

In South Vietnam, military activity was reported to be generally light. In the Mekong Delta, however, government forces clashed with members of the militant Hoa Hao religious sect who rose in rebellion against an order to disarm their militia.

Giant Turtles Snatched From Chefs' Clutches

PARIS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—The World Wildlife Fund has won the battle to save three rare giant sea turtles from the kitchens of French gourmets.

The fund and other environmental organizations filed complaints at the state prosecutor's office in Paris after discovering that at least 12 of the turtles, a vanishing species, had been shipped here from Djibouti on the Gulf of Aden.

Some died on the journey and others were chopped up and sold to gourmets. But the fund tracked down three survivors which will be housed in a special aquarium in Biarritz, southwest France, until they are returned to the Indian Ocean.

Installation Of 50 Rockets

(Continued from Page 1)

final 50 of the total 550 Minuteman-3s planned were to go into Malmstrom. They were to replace 50 older single-warhead Minuteman-2 missiles.

However, Malmstrom also has another 150 Minuteman-2 single-warhead missiles in underground silos. Thus, if the United States installed the 50 additional MIRV missiles at Malmstrom, the Russians could—under the U.S. plan—insist on counting all 200 missiles at Malmstrom as MIRVs.

The MIRV decision could bring a change in U.S. defense plans. The alternatives would appear to be either building new silos—which might also not be permitted under the accord—at one of the three existing MIRV bases, dropping the extra 50 missiles from the force or giving up the proposal to limit MIRVs to specific bases.

SALT Talks Begin

GENEVA, Feb. 2 (UPI).—American and Soviet nuclear weapons negotiators held their first plenary session today at the resumed Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The meeting, at the Soviet Mission, lasted two hours. The next session was scheduled for Tuesday.

As usual, no details were made public, according to ground rules laid down when the nuclear talks began in 1969.

Ford Budget of $349 Billion Will Go to Congress Today

(Continued from Page 1)

served yesterday, the deficits are more the products of the recession than of growing government programs. Incomes, profits and thus taxes all fall in recessions, while outlays for such things as unemployment insurance rise.

Only a few weeks ago, when the President delivered his State of the Union message, the administration had been estimating that the deficit for the next fiscal year would be $45 billion to $47 billion.

The new estimate that Mr. Ford announced yesterday means that his economists are gloomier now about how much the economy will sag in the months to come and how long it will take for it to bounce back.

The President, in defending the deficit, noted that taxes in fiscal 1976 would be $40 billion higher if the economy were still running at the prerecession rate of fiscal 1974, while outlays for aid to the unemployed would be $12.7 billion lower.

Thus, "if the economy were operating at only the rate of a year ago, we would have a balanced budget this year and next," Mr. Ford said.

The President acknowledged that part of the projected deficits for this fiscal year and next are also due to the tax cuts he has proposed to shore up the economy. But he pointed out that these would be "one-time" cuts, while the spending limitations he has proposed would be "more permanent."

Some of these limitations, such as the one for Social Security, are in programs where spending has traditionally been classified as "uncontrollable," meaning Congress has made the outlays automatically.

"I reject that view," the President said, asserting that these programs "are controllable." He warned again that if they are not controlled, total government spending—state, federal and local—could rise from the present one-third of GNP to more than half in 20 years.

Communists Told to Halt Attacks

Mitterrand Extends Control Over Socialists

By Jonathan C. Randal

PAU, France, Feb. 2 (WP).—François Mitterrand today extended his control over the renascent, but often unruly, Socialists at the end of a party congress which warned the Communists that they must stop their attacks on the Socialists if they wish renewed cooperation.

But despite the personal victory for Mr. Mitterrand, who in May came within 200,000 votes of beating Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for the presidency, he and his friends had to fight until 5 a.m. to impose their views before 1,500 delegates sang the final "Internationale."

In the end, the 57-year-old leader refused to make any conciliatory steps toward the Communists in the hopes of persuading his still formal partners in the sagging leftist alliance to stop their 4-month-old attacks against the Socialist party and himself.

Largely because he claims that the split benefits only the government, Mr. Mitterrand also refused to give in to barely disguised right-wing Socialist demands that he provoke an outright break with the Communists.

Left-Wing Faction

Throughout the three-day congress, Mr. Mitterrand was equally tough in dealing with a left-wing activist faction of the party which controlled a quarter of the delegates and favored cooperating with the Communists at the rank-and-file militant level.

Backed by 68 per cent of the delegates, Mr. Mitterrand and his friends removed three left-wing activists from the secretariat, the party's highest governing body.

The minority will be represented according to their proportional strength in two lesser bodies. Mr. Mitterrand's move marked a reversal of his tactics at the last party congress two years ago. Then, in hopes of winning their loyalty, he rewarded the activists with three of 10 coveted secretariat posts, although they were backed by only 20 per cent of the delegates.

Today, Mr. Mitterrand apparently acted out of the conviction that the activists could cause less trouble once deprived of their secretariat posts, especially in organizing factory and office cells.

Standing in Polls

Mr. Mitterrand's stand was dictated by the ever-stronger tide running in the Socialists' favor in public opinion polls—and the sobering knowledge that there appears little chance of winning power before the 1978 legislative elections, now that the government's economic policy and social reforms appear to be paying off.

With a 34-per-cent showing in recent polls—the strongest potential performance of any single party since the Gaullists approached that level in 1962 at the zenith of the late President Charles de Gaulle's prestige—the Socialists are the hottest political group in France.

Poor Communist Showing

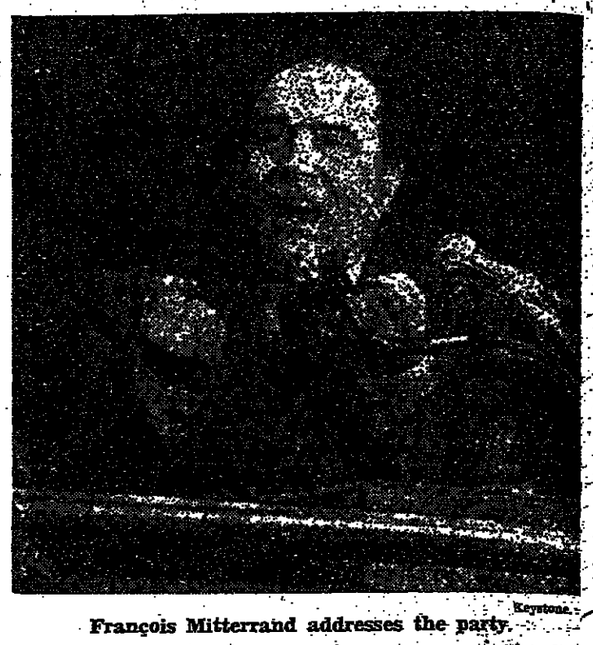
But their problems within the leftist alliance result from the weak 18 per cent that the Communists were credited with in the same recent poll—the Communists' poorest showing since the end of World War II.

If confirmed in nationwide elections, that trend would amount to what political scientists have come to call the "miracle" which would revolutionize the French political landscape so long accustomed to the paralyzing complications of a strong Communist party.

As speaker after speaker at the congress stressed, the Communists' attacks appear motivated by a reluctance to let the Socialists overtake them as the No. 1 part of the left—even if the price to pay is remaining in the opposition.

Post for Poniatowski

PARIS, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A congress of President Giscard d'Estaing's party, the Independent Republicans, today unanimously elected Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski as president.



Keystone.

François Mitterrand addresses the party.

Crossman Diary Notes Weakness Of Labor Cabinet

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Britain's Labor government smarted today under the further publication of a former cabinet colleague's diaries, in which he mused: "Heavens, we were an amazingly incompetent team."

This and other unflattering reflections appeared in the latest installment, published by the Sunday Times, of diaries written by the late Richard Crossman, a leading figure in Labor government up to 1970.

The diaries breached traditional rules of cabinet secrecy but so far there has been no government move to suppress their publication.

Today's installment dealt with the early days of the Labor administration that started in October, 1964. Describing a cabinet meeting in November that year, Mr. Crossman wrote: "It was an alarming experience. It revealed once again the utter weakness of this government."

Deading with a cabinet meeting in December, 1964, Mr. Crossman recalled: "Harold Wilson was just off to Washington and we had a discussion about the 700th anniversary of the Parliament of Simon de Montfort. Again, I had the uneasy feeling we weren't grappling with central problems."

Moslem Mob, Police Clash in Delhi; 8 Die

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2 (AP).—At least eight persons were killed and 100 injured in a clash between Moslems and police in the old walled city of Delhi today.

The rioting erupted in the crowded markets around the Jama Masjid (Great Mosque) after a group of Moslem demonstrators tried to break up a meeting of an Islamic religious board. The police arrested more than 200 persons, including the son of the imam, or high priest, of the mosque, who led the demonstration.

Mexico Picks Paris Envoy

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2 (UPI). —Mexico has named author Carlos Fuentes, as its new ambassador to France, the Foreign Ministry announced Friday. Mr. Fuentes, 45, entered Mexico's diplomatic service in 1950, then left it nine years later to dedicate all his time to writing. He succeeds Ambassador Silvio Zavala.

Helms Said to Have Ordered Watergate Data Withheld

(Continued from Page 1)

tions but he told the congressmen that "everybody was instructed to help with the FBI investigation in the agency and every lead was checked... All the records were gone through and all the things were pursued."

Mr. Helms, who headed the CIA from 1966 to 1973, is now ambassador to Iran.

Widespread Pattern

Mr. Osborne's testimony about the initial high-level CIA reaction to Watergate was part of what a New York Times inquiry has shown to be a more widespread pattern of CIA noncooperation than previously was known. The inquiry, which included interviews with former federal investigators and an analysis of published CIA Watergate testimony and documents, was begun shortly after the published allegations last December of CIA domestic spying.

No evidence was found linking the CIA to advance knowledge of the Watergate break-in, but the testimony and documents indicate that the intelligence agency followed the course it did in part because of a fear that some of its domestic cover firms as well as its 1971 domestic activities on behalf of the White House be uncovered.

The CIA is currently facing investigations by House and Senate committees stemming from its admitted involvement in "questionable" domestic activities. In addition, an eight-member commission set up by President Ford and headed by Vice-President Rockefeller is in its second month of hearings into the spying allegations.

Among the key new findings of the inquiry were the following:

- A number of high-level CIA officials, including Mr. Helms and the agency's present director, William Colby, were informed on June 19, 1972—two days after the break-in—that a transcript of an internal CIA tape recording showing that Ehrlichman had authorized the agency in 1971 to begin its support activities on behalf of Hunt, whose "plumbers" were then investigating Daniel Ellsberg. The transcript was discussed at a CIA meeting that day.
- McCord had served as a member of the CIA's counterintelligence branch since 1952 and was involved with preventing the penetration of the agency by agents from the Soviet Union. McCord was working for the agency's Office of Security in 1967-68 when, according to Senate testimony last month, it infiltrated 10 agents into radical groups in the Washington area in apparent violation of the CIA charter barring it from domestic activities. At least four high-level CIA counterintelligence officials have resigned since the first published allegations of CIA domestic activities.
- None of the high-level CIA officials, including Mr. Colby, informed federal authorities of the repeated White House efforts in June, 1972, to involve them in the successful attempt to limit the initial FBI Watergate inquiry. The officials also did not immediately disclose that they had been asked to provide hush funds for the original Watergate defendants.

None of the CIA officials involved in the initial deliberations after Watergate informed James Schlesinger, who replaced Mr. Helms as CIA director in February, 1973, of the extent of the agency's domestic activities on behalf of the White House in 1971. Mr. Schlesinger learned of the role of Hunt's "plumbers" from a CIA liaison officer in early May, 1973, the month he was replaced as director by Mr. Colby.

Pope Calls Celibacy An 'Easy' Sacrifice

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 2 (AP). —Pope Paul VI today called celibacy and virginity of Roman Catholic priests and nuns "happy and easy sacrifices" backed by religious vocation.

The Pope made the statement in a sermon during a concelebrated mass in St. Peter's Basilica. During the mass, hundreds of priests and nuns living in Rome renewed their vows of religion, poverty, chastity and obedience.

Mansfield Says China Unhappy With U.S. Ties

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (UPI) —Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana reports yesterday that Chinese leaders are not satisfied with progress in U.S.-Chinese relations and indicated that he may favor cutting U.S. ties with the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

He also said that the Chinese apparently are willing to seek information about three American servicemen shot down near the China-North Vietnam border during the Vietnam war.

Sen. Mansfield spent three weeks in China in December. He said in a 91-page report to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the United States so far has failed to implement "the obvious intent" of the 1972 Shanghai communique between former President Richard Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai calling for U.S. military disengagement from Taiwan.

Although Sen. Mansfield did not say so explicitly, he appeared to be urging that the United States cut its diplomatic and military ties to Taiwan and cut its military force of 5,145 on the island.

Cosmonauts Set Soviet Mark for Space Lab Stay

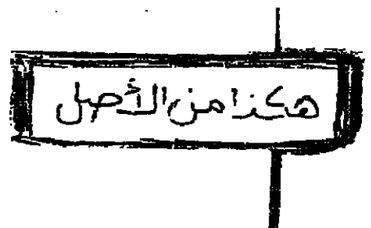
MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Two cosmonauts, in their 22d day aboard Salyut-4, today set a Soviet space record for time spent in an orbital laboratory.

Lt. Col. Alexei Gubarev and civilian flight engineer Georgi Grechko surpassed the 22.5 days spent aboard Salyut-1 by the three Soyuz-11 cosmonauts in 1971.

At midnight tomorrow, they will have bested the Soviet record for total time spent in space—24 days. That mark, which includes the period in transit, was set by the Soyuz-11 crew.

The Soviet cosmonauts still have a long way to go before nearing the world record for time spent in space—84 days—held by the three U.S. Skylab-4 astronauts, who set it in November, 1973, to February, 1974.

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هكذا من الأصل

...Million Deal

...an Buys 6 of TWA's 747s; ...alks Continue With Pan Am

By Richard Witkin

...W YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT). ...ns World Airlines, which ...been hurt by financial ...les, announced Friday that ...Iranian government had ...t 6 of its 19 Boeing 747 ...n jets for $99 million.

...e transaction was believed to ...e largest used-plane sale on record and negotiations are continuing for the Iranian purchase of six more of TWA's 747s.

Airline sources said the TWA deal had no bearing on the financial talks that Pan American World Airways, intermittently threatened with bankruptcy, has been conducting with the Iranians about investments and loans.

If the projected deal goes through, it would insure Pan Am's survival for the next year or two and give it a better chance to work out a long-term solution to its financial woes.

Iranian Ambitions

As for Iran, the purchase of the TWA planes was viewed as another effort in the ambitions of that country, rich from oil sales, to become a modern power, with airline routes and the facilities to attract tourists from around the world.

Pan Am officials spent Thursday and Friday in Washington briefing government officials, who would have to approve any major deals, on the negotiations.

Washington sources said no elements of the transaction yet have been agreed on. But they listed the following among possible elements of a final agreement:

- An Iranian purchase of a sizable block of Pan Am stock.
- An Iranian loan to Pan Am secured by mortgages on Pan Am planes and other equipment.
- An Iranian purchase of a 55-per-cent interest in Intercontinental Hotels, a profitable subsidiary of the airline.

Earlier discussions about an Iranian purchase of Pan Am's $100-million terminal at Kennedy International Airport here are reported to have been dropped. It is thought likely, however, that Iran Air will use the terminal when it extends its operations to the United States May 15.

Insiders estimated that chances were good that the Pan Am negotiations with the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi would produce one or more agreements.

TWA's sale of the six 747s to Iran was announced the day after the Civil Aeronautics Board had given approval to that airline and Pan American for an exchange of overseas runs.

Informed of the TWA announcement, an industry executive commented: "That solves their cash problem."

TWA posted a loss of $23.6 million last year. The figure would have been much worse had it not been for the $35.5 million in pretax profits contributed by its hotel and food subsidiaries.

...Over Sea

...Wife Grounds ...Italy Swimmer

...RIGOTTI, Italy, Feb. 2 ...D.—Mario Foriani can... his attempt to swim ...kilometers today from ...otti to Portovenere, ...a of La Spezia, because ...wife burned his swim... and flippers, saying: "I ...want to be a widow."

"I'll try to persuade her ...there is no danger," the ...year-old unemployed print... said. "I don't want to ...like a man who promises ...do something and then ...back. I tried to talk ...merchants into giving ...new equipment, but they ...nothing doing. So for the ...ment I have to give up."

...Mr. Forlani, who has swum ...English Channel, the Bay ...Naples and Lake Garda, ...d planned to make the ...m to Portovenere in 32 ...urs. He said he hoped the ...blicity would get him a job.

...llaway Sees ...ore U.S. Combat ...oops in Europe

...UNICH, Feb. 2 (UPI).—U.S. ...retary of the Army Howard ...laway said today that he is ...vinced that American combat ...ngth in Europe will be fur... increased in the next few ...rs.

...Mr. Callaway told a seminar ...about 90 politicians, diplomats, ...ntists and publicists from the ...ited States, Britain, France ...d other Western countries that ...mbat troops at present ac...unted for 62 per cent of the ...000 U.S. servicemen stationed ...Europe, which compares with ...per cent in 1972.

...Mr. Callaway said that by 1977 ...hat units should make up ...per cent of the U.S. forces in ...stern Europe.

...he seminar was organized by ... publisher of Wehrkunde ...litary Information), a maga... dealing with military mat... Ewald Heinrich von Kleist.

...ror Leads to Death ...2 N.Y. Policemen

...EW YORK, Feb. 2 (AP).—A ...patrolman and an off-d...ty ...using Authority policeman ...e killed in a midtown shootout ...an apparent case of mistaken ...ntity early today, author...s ...orted. Another housing police... ...n and a taxi driver were ...nded in the incident.

...olice Commissioner Michael ...id said the incident took place ...r police responded to a report ...a gun being fired. The slain ...n were identified as city police ...cer Frank Budgin and housing ...cer Thomas Vodicka.

...oman Stripped of Cash

...ILAN, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Two ...ths tore the trousers off a ...year-old woman in a street ...e and stole 5 million lire ...out $75,000) she had hidden ...der the waistband, police said ...terday. The bandits had ap...ently seen the woman hide ...money.



Associated Press.

ON THE TOWN—Sandy Allen watches her date, Dan Gerber, show her brother, Mike, 6, how to bowl.

First Date Was Tall Order For U.S. Couple (and Others)

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2 (AP).—What do you bring one of the world's tallest women when you're taking her out for a first date?

Dan Gerber brought roses, a heart-shaped box of chocolates—and six dozen eggs. His date, Sandy Allen, who is 7 feet 5 inches tall, said she was flattered.

The eggs were a practical gift, Mr. Gerber said, because he lives on a 350-acre, Flora, Ill., farm where his family raises hogs, cattle and chickens.

The date included lunch at a Shelbyville restaurant, bowling, shopping downtown in the city of 15,000 and dinner at a restaurant in Indianapolis, about 25 miles northwest of here.

They were a striking couple, she at "7-5 going on 7-6," and he "just" 7-2.

The date came about when Mr. Gerber read a newspaper article about Miss Allen and was encouraged by friends to ask her out. His sister, Mrs. Judy Bryan, yesterday drove him the 300 miles to Miss Allen's home because "my legs get cramped when I have to drive myself for over 50 miles," he explained.

Evaluating the success of the date, Miss Allen, 19, said, "I think two people over seven feet tall can have a normal date if they can put their minds to it. I'm having a good time despite all the fuss.

"For me, it's OK, but for Dan—I don't know."

Mr. Gerber, 22, said he would like to go out with Miss Allen again if it can be arranged. "The difficulty for both of us is traveling," he said. "She doesn't drive and I can't drive long distances."

They got along well and found a lot of things to talk about—their size-16 shoes, Mr. Gerber's dream of someday going skydiving, and the general problems of living in a world built for persons five to six feet tall.

The date was not very intimate. Although the couple rode alone in his truck, they were followed by another car full of relatives, friends and newsmen.

"I don't mind all the fuss," Miss Allen said. "Because if I wasn't the tallest woman, I'd be just another ugly girl from Shelbyville."

Trawler Crew Saved

GLASGOW, Feb. 2 (UPI).—A helicopter and a lifeboat rescued all 21 crewmen of the West German fishing trawler Thunfisch which sank off the Scottish north coast Thursday.

U.S. Mayors Hike Federal Aid Demands

Request $15 Billion As Problems Mount

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT). The nation's mayors raised their demands for new federal aid to $15 billion Friday and charged President Ford and the Democratic Congress with doing a political "dance" around the economy while the cities' needs approached "crisis proportions."

The mayors' new appeals included a $5-billion jobs program in addition to $5 billion for emergency funds and $3 billion for rehabilitation of city facilities. The U.S. Conference of Mayors, closing its two-day midwinter meeting, also set up a special group to lobby for a complete federal take-over of the costs and administration of welfare.

The mayors heightened the rhetorical urgency as well as the price tag on their demands at a news conference Friday morning.

Mayor Henry Maier of Milwaukee said that there would be "blood in the streets" unless Washington did something about the concentration of needy people, more and more of them out of work, in cities with rising tax rates and deteriorating services.

Mr. Maier said that he kept hearing responsible people predict riots that would make the racial explosions of the 1960s "look like a Fourth of July fireworks display."

Not Crying 'Wolf'

Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, president of the mayors' conference, insisted, "We are not crying 'wolf.'" He cited as warnings small riots in his own city recently over public jobs and the statement by police officials in Los Angeles that they were training their forces to handle "food riots." He said, "The situation has reached crisis proportions."

All the mayors sounded concerned that their needs were not being taken seriously either at the White House or in the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, where they testified.

Mr. Alioto complained that the President and his congressional opposition were engaged in "a little dance" of "curious maneuvers" to upstage each other with economic proposals, apparently thinking mainly of the presidential election in 1976.

The mayors did not specify how the federal government might raise the $15 billion in requested urban aid, although Mr. Maier said there was nearly that much expendable "gold-plating" in the Pentagon budget.



Associated Press.

Sheridan and Joseph Marcan at Kennedy Airport afterward.

Tiger Takes Some Air at Kennedy Airport

By Jill Gerston

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Calling her "sweet lady" in German and dangling a slab of raw meat, an animal trainer coaxed a 3-year-old, 300-pound Bengal tiger back into her cage aboard a cargo plane at Kennedy International Airport early yesterday, nearly 10 hours after she had been discovered roaming loose in the cargo area.

The tiger, named Sheridan, was found perched on top of her cage by startled employees at about 1 a.m., when they began unloading Pan American Flight 3161 at the airline's cargo terminal.

The tiger was one of five Bengals that were traveling from Munich to a zoo in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic. The four other beasts—two males and two females—remained asleep in their cages.

"I just kept saying very softly 'Please, my sweet lady, go back into your cage.'" said Joseph Marcan, the trainer who was accompanying the animals on their journey. "I had to speak in German because Sheridan doesn't understand English very well. But I knew she'd come—she's very well behaved."

Mr. Marcan, who has handled the transportation of elephants, lions and other animals for more than 20 years, said that Sheridan had somehow managed to bend apart the bars on her cage and slip through the opening into the cargo area, which was filled mostly with mail sacks.

After the tiger was discovered, Pan American authorities began looking for Mr. Marcan but did not find him until about 10 a.m., when he checked in to board his flight for Santo Domingo.

The incident began when Joseph Butts, a Pan American cargo supervisor, and three other employees opened the door to the plane and saw Sheridan sitting on top of her cage, "curled up like a nice big cat."

"We shut that door in two seconds flat and just took off down the runway," Mr. Butts said. "You just can't imagine what it's like to open the door of a cargo plane and find a tiger staring up at you. It's unreal."

Mobutu Warns Priests to Keep Out of Politics

KINSHASA, Zaire, Feb. 2 (AP).—President Mobutu Sese Seko yesterday threatened to close down all Catholic churches in the country if Catholic priests kept interfering with Zaire politics.

The Belgian Radio had erroneously announced last night that Gen. Mobutu had decided to close down all churches.

The President yesterday attacked "those who spread false rumors on the Dec. 30 decisions" broadening nationalization of the country's economy and its further socialization.

He particularly blamed Catholic bishops who had misrepresented, he said, the decision to end religious teaching at schools and universities.

Charging that Catholic priests had never ceased interfering with Zaire politics, Gen. Mobutu said that he would close down Catholic churches if the priests used them to make comments on Zaire politics. "They should keep teaching Christ," he said.

The President added that any priest issuing a signed pamphlet would be arrested and tried.

Connally Quits Post As Presidential Aide

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP).—John Connally, former Texas governor and Treasury secretary who is under federal indictment, has resigned as a member of President Ford's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Connally is scheduled to go on trial March 26 on two counts of accepting a bribe and he faces a second trial on a perjury charge. He was indicted in July with Texas lawyer Jake Jacobsen, who pleaded guilty to giving Mr. Connally $10,000 to use his influence in persuading the Nixon administration to increase milk price supports.

U.S. Appeals Court May Rule This Week on Nixon's Tapes

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP).—Attorneys for former President Richard Nixon asked the U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday to continue to block a ruling Friday by U.S. District Judge Charles Richey that the tapes and documents from the Nixon administration belong to the government. Judge Richey's ruling was stayed almost immediately Friday by the three judges on the appeals court.

Yesterday, Nixon attorney Herbert Miller said a continued stay was necessary so that the former president would not be stopped from raising the issues of ownership and privilege before a separate three-judge panel in a challenge to the constitutionality of a law passed concerning the same material. This three-judge panel would consist of two district court judges and an appeals court judge.

The two-hour hearing yesterday before Judges Spotswood Robinson 3d, Malcolm Wilkey and Walter Bastian proceeded for the most part along technical legal lines. The panel took the case under advisement and is expected to issue a ruling this week.

Mr. Miller said he sought to maintain the status quo so that he could argue the constitutionality of the law before the other three-judge panel. Justice Department attorney Irwin Goldbloom also said he felt that the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act, passed in December, required that a decision come first from the other three-judge court.

"Any fair reading" of that statute makes that requirement clear, Mr. Goldbloom said.

Assistant Watergate Special Prosecutor Peter Kreindler said he saw no need for any further stay of Judge Richey's order, since Judge Richey has already announced that he will take up the issue of the convening of a three-judge panel this week.

The main issue at this point is whether Judge Richey was correct in deciding the issues of ownership and privilege in relation to presidential materials before he decided whether the constitutionality of a new law involving the tapes could be challenged before such a three-judge court.

Maze of Litigation

A ruling on a constitutional challenge before the proposed panel would be appealed directly to the U.S. Supreme Court, apparently the route that Mr. Nixon's attorneys would prefer to take in the maze of litigation that has arisen over the White House tapes and documents from the Nixon years.

The special prosecutor's office said it wants Judge Richey's order enforced so prosecutors can have access to tapes and documents that they need for continuing criminal investigations.

"Our harm would come in an extended stay of Judge Richey's order," Mr. Kreindler told the judges.

Attorneys for various other groups who want access to the materials under the Freedom of Information Act also argued against a stay and for immediate enforcement of Judge Richey's order.

The Preservation Act passed by Congress in December requires that the tapes and documents be placed in the custody of the General Services Administration, that Mr. Nixon be paid for the materials if a court decides they are his personal property and that regulations be drawn up governing public access to the materials.

$1-a-Barrel Levy Starts on U.S. Oil Imports

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—With congressional Democrats unhappy about President Ford's energy program but undecided about an alternative, step one of the plan, a fee of $1 a barrel on imported crude oil, went into effect yesterday.

Oil brokers, refiners and other importers will incur the liability on all crude oil brought through customs after midnight Friday but will not have to pay the Treasury until March 31, a spokesman for the Federal Energy Administration said. Under pricing regulations, he said, the $1 charge can be lawfully passed on to consumers starting March 1.

Controversy about Mr. Ford's plan to discourage energy use by taxes and higher prices continued in the capital Friday, most notably in exchanges between the Senate Interior Committee and administration witnesses.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., the committee chairman, accused the administration of failing to publish figures that showed the net effect of its energy and fiscal proposals. Repeatedly, the senator was given, by one witness or another, page references to a White House document that lay before him on the dais.

Exchange on TV

With television cameras following the exchange between the witness table and the dais, Sen. Jackson complained that the administration figures were not plain. "Why don't you give us the simple figure?" he asked when Assistant Treasury Secretary Gerald Parsky referred him to a particular table.

In the House, Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., disclosed that the White House was refusing to release an outside economic analysis of the energy plan commissioned by the Council on Wage and Price Stability. An aide to Mr. Aspin said he understood that the study showed the energy taxes would raise consumer prices more than the 2 per cent predicted by the White House.

A spokesman for the council confirmed that such a study had been turned over to the White House economic coordinator, William Seidman. The spokesman could give no reason for the council's refusal to release the study, which was prepared at Data Resources, Inc., Lexington, Mass.

Mr. Ford sought to build support among congressional Republicans for his energy and fiscal proposals at a reception and dinner at the White House Friday night. His press secretary, Ron Nessen, said 45 to 50 members of Congress had been invited, along with Vice-President Rockefeller, Secretary of State Kissinger and economic officials.

Counterproposals

In testimony before congressional committees and in forums in Washington and elsewhere, members of Congress and other citizens offered a variety of criticisms of the Ford energy plan. Among the counterproposals were these:

- Two liberal Democrats, Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, a presidential aspirant, and Rep. Charles Vanik of Ohio, recommended gasoline rationing and government allocation of supplies to distributors. Rep. Vanik also called for a tax of 20 to 40 cents a gallon on all gasoline in excess of a basic ration.
- Rep. Vanik proposed legislation that would prevent outright decontrol of prices on crude oil in favor of a "phase-in of decontrol" of $1 a barrel a year. At present, controlled oil, about 60 per cent of domestic production, sells at $5.25 a barrel, about $6 below the price of exempt oil. The administration wants to combine outright decontrol by April 1 with a new, temporary windfall profit tax on producers.
- Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., told the Commonwealth Club of California, in San Francisco, that the government should reduce crude oil imports by 2.5 per cent every calendar quarter for a year, or 10 per cent in a year. He proposed a parallel, gradual cut of 10 per cent in authorized gasoline production by refineries, a control that would require new legislation. An aide to Sen. Kennedy contended that a gradual 10-per-cent loss of gasoline would not cause lines at filling stations if motorists accepted a 10-per-cent reduction in their driving.
- Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, a Democrat, attacked the Ford program as having "a devastating effect on the nation's consumers," especially in the Northeast. Calling for "intensive conservation," Gov. Dukakis said, "Perhaps some form of gas rationing or allocation is needed."

Frank Zarb, the federal energy administrator, told the Senate Interior Committee that "everyone is for conservation and independence but they don't want to pay the price," either in costlier fuel or inconvenience.

Majority in EEC Sees Worsening Economic Crisis

BRUSSELS, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Most residents of the European Economic Community member states think that their economic situation has deteriorated since last spring and that it will get even worse this year, according to a survey by the EEC Executive Commission.

The consumer survey, based on interviews with 40,000 persons in all member states except Luxembourg and Britain, said that a fear of rising unemployment was the main cause of pessimism.

More than two-thirds of those questioned in Italy, Ireland, the Netherlands, Belgium and France thought that the numbers of unemployed would grow this year.

Concern over unemployment was probably the main reason for consumers' postponement of major purchases, the survey said. The West Germans and Dutch, however, had not reduced their purchases, it said.

Most Germans, Danes, Belgians and Frenchmen felt that prices would not go up faster this year, but the Irish and Dutch believed that price rises would accelerate, the survey reported.

Colson Is Released From Jail After Serving Seven Months

...VASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (WP). ...former White House special ...unsel Charles Colson was re...ased from prison Friday after ...ving served seven months of a ...o-3-year prison term to become ...e fourth Watergate-related de...dant to be freed from prison ...ore serving out his sentence. ...U.S. District Judge Gerhard ...esell signed an order reducing ...lson's prison sentence to the ...mount of time he had already ...ent in jail.

...This action is taken by rea... of defendant's serious family ...ifficulties which have greatly ...ggravated the severity of the ...entence imposed," Judge Gesell ...id in the order.

...Colson's release leaves only ...e well known Watergate fig... Gordon Liddy, still in prison, ...ong with three others. A few ...hers have not been sentenced ...d some are free on appeal.

Intimate Adviser

...Colson, for many years an in...mate adviser of former Presi...ent Richard Nixon, was sen...enced June 21 after pleading ...ilty to obstructing justice in ...e prosecution of Pentagon ...pers co-defendant Daniel Ells...rg.

...Colson had characterized his ...ntence as "the Lord's will; I ...n work for the Lord in prison ... out of prison and that's how ...want to spend my life."

Three weeks ago, U.S. District Judge John Sirica released without explanation John Dean 3d, Herbert Kalmbach and Jeb Stuart Magruder. The three former Nixon aides, who pleaded guilty to Watergate-related crimes, had served 3, 6 and 7 months, respectively.



United Press International.

HOME FREE—Charles Colson and his wife arrive at their home in McLean, Va., after his release Friday.

Judge Gesell, as did Judge Sirica, acted on a motion that is filed as a matter of routine by defense attorneys in criminal cases.

The Colson motion cited four main reasons for an early release from prison:

- The death of his father while Colson was in prison, which left his 73-year-old mother "wholly dependent emotionally on the defendant, her only child."
- Evidence presented in the Ellsberg break-in case, which Colson's attorneys said supported their client's claim that he was not guilty of charges brought against him in connection with the break-in.
- An analysis of recent sentences in obstruction-of-justice cases, which the attorneys said showed errors in analyses prepared for Judge Gesell's use in imposing sentence on Colson.
- The pardon of Mr. Nixon, "extending to all actions by Nixon while in office including the offense to which Colson pleaded guilty."

A further family consideration, not cited in the motion, is the arrest Jan. 24 of Colson's 18-year-old son, Christian, at the University of South Carolina on a charge of possession of marijuana, with intent to distribute. He was released on $5,000 bond. No trial date has been set.

U.S. Guard Held In Bomb Threats

WASHINGTON, Feb 2 (UPI).—The FBI arrested Donald Gooding, a security guard with the Federal Protection Service, late Friday and charged him with making telephone bomb threats to at least three government buildings.

Mr. Gooding was on duty, as an officer of the Protection Service at the Internal Revenue Service building, when the bomb threats were made last week.

He was charged with telephoning false bomb threats against the J. Edgar Hoover Building, which will house the FBI when completed, the Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department.

No Energy Shortage In Michigan Sewers

MARQUETTE, Mich., Feb. 2 (AP).—About 2,000 gallons of gasoline were mistakenly pumped into the city's sewers Thursday, causing three fires, authorities said.

There were no reported injuries but the fire department said a hazard remained because the gasoline had filled the sewer system. Pumping efforts were under way to clean up the spill. Officials said a gasoline truck making a delivery to a trucking firm inadvertently pumped gasoline into a sewer pipe instead of a tank.

Holdup Record in Spain

MADRID, Feb. 2 (AP).—Government figures yesterday showed that last year was a record year regarding holdups of Spanish banks, with an overall booty of 39.7 million pesetas ($1.7 million), nearly double the haul in such robberies in 1973.

Italians Defeat North America In Bridge Match

SOUTHAMPTON, Bermuda, Feb. 2 (AP).—A spectacular last-minute drive by the defending Italian world bridge champions gave them yet another world title here yesterday against a North American team that had seemed sure of victory.

The final margin for Italy was 26 international match points.

At the halfway mark of the finals of the World Contract Bridge Championship matches Friday, the Italian team trailed by 73 points.

A grand slam contract by Benito Garozzo and Giorgio Belladonna clinched the victory for Italy.

If it had failed, North America would have won by three international match points and would have received the Bermuda Bowl.

The final score was 21" to 189 points after an afternoon in which Italian skill plus a little luck destroyed the Americans.

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It's a Big Budget

The budget that President Ford presents to Congress today is a big one—some $349 billion, or, as Mr. Ford pointed out, nearly $1 billion a day. And the deficit is also huge—$52 billion—up by $5 billion over the President's previous estimates, but $18 billion less than Congress could make it, unless it accepts the cuts in programs the administration wishes.

These figures, and the economic and political context in which they are submitted, cannot but cause the dwindling number who remember the great depression of the 1930s and the much larger group who have studied it to reflect on some similarities and many more differences between that time and today. In 1933, President Roosevelt expressed shock at the "staggering deficit" he had inherited from the Hoover administration. Like Mr. Ford, Roosevelt initially proposed cuts in government spending. Like Mr. Ford, Roosevelt faced a global economic situation, and one of his first ventures in foreign policy was to send a delegation to an economic conference in London.

But here the differences begin to appear. That deficit Franklin D. Roosevelt deplored was the same amount that Mr. Ford fell short in his original calculations: $5 billion. And the New Deal shortly began to increase, rather than decrease, governmental expenditure hugely. Mr. Roosevelt was more concerned to raise prices than to decrease them; this governed his conduct in the London conference where he was confronted by a group of nations (including France) that were still on the gold standard and wanted price and budgetary stabilization that would permit all nations to return to that standard. Now the goldbugs—in the 1933 sense—represent only a wistful, backward-looking hope.

There are other areas of difference between 1933 and 1975. The idea of federal aid to the unemployed, the aged, the poor and the farmer were new then—and heretical to many; it is well established now, and amounts and kinds constitute the argument. The United States had few commitments abroad, 42 years ago, and, in a mounting revulsion against World War I, was deeply opposed to increasing them. Adolf Hitler had just become chancellor in Germany; the Japanese Army had taken Manchuria and was moving into the rest of China. There was concern among those who could foresee the future in these developments, but the American Army was minuscule, additions to the Navy were regarded as a form of public works, and the American people not only espoused neutrality, but wanted it set down in law.

Today the American mood is more isolationist than at any time since World War II ended, but American responsibilities in the world are generally conceded; again, it is a matter of amount and kind rather than principle. What can be learned from 1933 in this respect, as in some others, is what must be avoided: too much nationalism, too great a belief that one country can solve its problems behind tariff walls and neutrality legislation.

Since then, the United States has learned its strength, and the limits of that strength. What it must still learn is how to apply that strength internally, to cure its complex ills. And the size of the budget, the size of the deficit, must, somehow, be converted from symptoms of those ills to means of cure. And it must be done without the charisma of FDR, or the political power a president and Congress of the same party could unitedly wield.

It is indeed a big budget, and a bigger problem. But it is a big country, too, one which has survived much and can endure much, and triumph in the end.

Foreign Policy 'Partnership'

Once again the Congress is threatening to cut off military aid to Turkey for having used such aid for aggressive purposes on Cyprus last summer. Once again the administration is pleading for more time and room for diplomatic maneuver, arguing that Turkey is more likely to make concessions now on Cyprus if it does not appear to be knuckling to a foreign power and that both Turkey's alliance with Washington and the region's stability hang in the balance. The unhappy collision is due to take place this week.

Regardless of what happens next in this dispute, however, there must be a better way to muster enough of a White House-Capitol Hill consensus to support an effective foreign policy. The problem extends, after all, *far beyond the Cyprus issue. It is at once* an institutional problem, lying between two branches of government; a political problem, lying between a Republican administration and a Democratic legislature; and, in a way, a cultural problem, lying between the principal source of government authority in this area of policy and those distrustful of such authority. Unless the United States is to accept a lowest-common-denominator foreign policy, the problem must be eased or solved.

There are three choices. A desperate and foolhardy administration could wield its considerable powers to act with greater stealth and to present Congress with accomplished facts. This would be, of course, disastrous. We do not think the Ford administration is at this pass.

Formal adjustments in powers could be made between the branches of government —by legislation or even by constitutional amendment. We regard this course as a non-starter: *the existing system may not be* the best but it must be lived with.

The third alternative is to make the existing system work better. How? The obvious answer is to improve "consultation." Every president and secretary of state promises to do this. And Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger have just offered the standard pleas and pledges. In the secretary's words, there should be "a new national partnership" for the conduct of foreign policy. He sees such a partnership as satisfying Congress's requirement of participation in policy making and the President's need to control execution and detail.

If there is to be such a partnership, however, it is chiefly up to the administration to take the initiative and make it work. For the Ford administration, this would require major changes. All too often, its deft verbalizations—"a new national partnership"—have been undone by egregious lapses of both substance and style.

In terms of substance, we mean Mr. Kissinger's tendency to offer overlapping but divergent assurances to different parties, *leaving his plans and credibility in tatters* when the deal falls through. We mean his tendency to keep vital information to himself, as he did with very harmful results when he received and pocketed the Gromyko letter on trade and emigration last October. Mr. Kissinger is a great briefer and he can be very persuasive. But he has yet to show he understands what real consultation with Congress means. Until he does, he leaves himself unnecessarily open to the play of vanities and ambitions on the Hill.

By lapses of style, we mean specifically the language into which this administration sometimes falls in addressing Congress on foreign-policy issues. The most suitable exhibit is the astoundingly crude pitch for Vietnam aid made the other evening by Vice-President Rockefeller. "If we don't [provide an additional $300 million] and the Communists take over and there's a million people liquidated," he said, pointing directly at Congress, "we will know where the responsibility lies." *An administration which can* speak like this to Congress is begging to be rebuffed. For such rabid partisanship is bound to be reciprocated in spades. The country's larger interests require a dialogue, not a diatribe—and this is where the administration's offer of "partnership" must begin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Fallen 'Heroes'

The perverted adulation that once greeted gunmen who terrorized innocent air travelers has finally faded in the Arab world. Following the lead of several Arab governments the Palestine Liberation Organization has now at last found political sagacity—leaving out any moral considerations—in condemning random terrorism instead of glorifying it.

In view of their long, barbaric record in this field, the Palestinian leaders can hardly expect instant credibility for the newly proclaimed policy of punishing hijackers and airline terrorists. As one reader remarked in a letter to this paper, it may turn out to be only the unsuccessful hijackings that they condemn. The PLO nevertheless has taken a psychologically important first step toward demonstrating some sense of political responsibility.

Both the Palestinian organizations and the Israelis are bound to face new tests of political maturity as the diplomatic process moves along. The Israeli information minister who has just resigned, Aharon Yariv, was not alone among his countrymen in recognizing that Israel cannot realistically go on much longer ignoring the Palestinians as a political force.

Two peoples, Israelis and Palestinian Arabs, live side by side. The sooner it is recognized that conciliation is preferable to dogmatic confrontation, the brighter will be the prospects for a meaningful settlement from which both stand to benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 3, 1900

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The physician in attendance upon Gov. Goebel reported that his patient might possibly die of convulsions at any moment. An assassination attempt was made on Gov. Goebel on Jan. 31. Due to unrest in the state capital, state militia are being mobilized, and already several thousand men are massed in the capital and at London, in Laurel County.

Fifty Years Ago

February 3, 1925

WASHINGTON—An uncompleted page of early American history was finished today when the Senate, by a vote of 45 to 34, passed a proposal to pay the French spoliation claims. The claims, which were 120 years old, were originally against France for compensation for illegal capture and condemnations of American vessels by the French prior to the Treaty of 1800-01.



'You Know Where We Went Wrong? We Didn't Try to Steal the U.S. Government.'

Ford Wins the First Round

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Ford appears to have won the first round of his fight with the Congress over gas rationing and oil import license fees.

His $3-a-barrel import license fee is still bitterly opposed by *many leading economists* and by a solid bloc of senators and representatives from New England, where unemployment is already approaching 10 per cent, but they do not now have the votes to remove the fees over a presidential veto.

Section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, as amended by the Trade Reform Act of 1974, authorizes the President to impose quotas, license fees, and other types of import restrictions if he finds that such imports "threaten to impair national security."

This is a very broad grant of authority. Under it, Ford has concluded that the national security would be impaired if the United States continued to rely on foreign supplies for 40 per cent of its total petroleum consumption at a cost of $25 billion a year.

Probably a majority of both houses of Congress favor other ways of cutting the cost and reliance on foreign oil, but the opposition is too divided to agree on any one conservation program and too weak to overcome a presidential veto.

Simpler and Stronger

The President's argument against gas rationing is simpler and stronger. He has organized it carefully to have the maximum political appeal, and it appears to be decisive on Capitol Hill. Here's the way Secretary of the Treasury Simon put the argument to the Ways and Means Committee the other day:

"Even in times of emergency, rationing has never worked fairly or efficiently. To cut a million barrels a day from our consumption by rationing only gasoline for private households, we would have to hold drivers to an average of less than nine gallons per week—a reduction of about 25 per cent from today.

"To reach the 1977 goal of a 2-million-barrels-a-day reduction would require a second 25-percent reduction. Some persons would obviously need more, which means that the basic ration for ordinary persons would have to be even less. But gasoline accounts for only part of each barrel of oil, and we would clearly need to ration the remaining products, too—fuel oil, jet fuel, diesel fuel, refinery products going into petrochemicals, etc.

'Who Decides?

"Who would decide which persons need more and which need less of each of these things? Every family, every car and motorbike, every store, school, church, every manufacturer—everything and everybody—would have to obtain a permit for a certain quantity of gasoline, electricity, natural gas, etc. Those allocations would have to be changed every time someone was born or died or moved or got married or divorced, and every time a business was started, merged, sold out or bought another, or the church or school added on a new room. And some government official would have to approve it."

The administration has even used its own shortcomings as an example of the folly of gas rationing. If the federal government has so much trouble delivering the mail, it asks, are we really ready to trust an army of civil servants—however able and well-intentioned—to decide who deserves how much gas and oil?

Thus the President and his Cabinet have overwhelmed the Congress with facts and questions—particularly questions:

- What would the federal servants do about the low-income worker who owns an old car that gets only 9 miles a gallon but can't afford to trade it in? What about his affluent neighbor who buys a new car that gets 22 miles per gallon?
- What about the low-income family that heats with oil a small but poorly insulated house, while their wealthy neighbor heats a large, well-insulated house with gas?
- What about the family with sick members? The family that does turn off the heat in empty rooms and the family that does not?
- Finally, what about the dangers of all these new offset presses that have been invented since the days of rationing in the Second World War? How would the Congress deal with the dangers of collusion, counterfeiting, and illegal activities that would inevitably develop?

The Congress obviously has no adequate *answers to these* and many other politically unpopular questions, so the administration is gradually working its way on a Congress that has no policy of its own.

On other questions—Vietnam aid, the CIA, the defense budget, and social security—the President is in deep trouble, but on gas and oil so far, he is in the driver's seat.

Letters

A Suggestion

Hedrick Smith was surprised at the ignorance of the Russians. ("Day-Care Centers, Russian-Style," IHT, Jan. 10.) They apparently do not know that American women much prefer to stay home, and do voluntary community work, rather than hold a good job and earn money. He set them right about the superiority of the American way, however.

Only he omitted some of the most essential. He did not tell them about the women's lib movement. Nor about the difficulties American women face in working precisely because of the great lack of nurseries, kindergartens and hot school lunches. He did not tell them either how few women there are in the professions, and how hard it is for them to make it to the top. But after all, why should they be encouraged to do so when they can be prevailed upon to donate their time and energy for free?

Instead of giving lessons to the Russians, Mr. Smith might do better to do his own homework.

JUDITH H. MARIE.
Le Vésinet, France.

Ever Learn?

My fellow Americans back home have "adroitly" voted out most Republicans regardless of expertise, integrity, etc., as a result of Watergate, and installed an overwhelming Democratic Congress. Aside from having to live with this "educated" basis of selection, these same people will be making the Watergate conspirators wealthy through their lecture appearances and books.

We will all pay *for* the above in due time, which is already manifesting itself in congressional action on the domestic and foreign scene. Will we ever learn?

F. A. NEWMAN.
London.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Downswing in Graph Of U.S.-Soviet Relation

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—It is impossible to graph precisely the course of Soviet-American relations the way we do the cost of living or the gross national product, but even a rudimentary chart would show current attitudes on a downswing.

There have been some violent swings over the six decades since the Bolsheviks replaced the Czars. Not until 1933 did the United States even proffer diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union. The nadir of the relationship was the cold war, a term popularized in 1947 by Walter Lippmann, though others had used it earlier. By comparing it with those eras or the 1972 Cuban missile crisis period, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is clearly correct to say that, as of today, détente has suffered only a "setback."

Détente is simply a French word for a relaxation of tensions, a pulling back from hostility, at least from extreme hostility, to some form of live-and-let-live arrangement, lest catastrophe overtake us all. There is no mystery as to why it is necessary; this is the nuclear age, and it is a world of nation-states which scarcely acknowledge any rule of international law beyond the modalities necessary to prevent anarchy in communication and the movement of people and goods.

Points Stressed

It seems to me a number of points need stressing in trying to understand, for instance, Moscow's *recent rejection of the trade* agreement legislation. The underlying factors seem to me more important than the instant case.

First is the psychological relationship. The United States grew in power in isolationism, felt it burned its fingers in Woodrow Wilson's attempt after World War I to create a more rational world, retreated again into isolationism, was plunged into World War II and emerged as the dominant world power (with nuclear weapons) determined to use its might and influence to correct many of the world's ills.

But America, in nearly three decades of such commitment, discovered that power alone was not enough; we had to settle for stalemate in Korea and for thinly disguised defeat in Vietnam.

Psychologically, the United States, many Americans feel, has to pull in its horns, although worldwide interests make it impossible to return to the isolationism of the 1920s. We are *now arguing about* our future world position.

Soviet Isolationism

The Soviet Union, inheriting both the despotism and xenophobia of the Czarist centuries, pursued isolationism except when threatened from without. The wartime alliance of necessity with America against Germany soon dissolved. Every Soviet ruler—Stalin, Malenkov, Khrushchev and Brezhnev—has sought to increase national power, both economic and military, and to bring the U.S.S.R. to a psychological parity with the United States.

It has been easier for the Soviets to reach parity in arms, especially once the Cuban missile crisis demonstrated a felt necessity, than to reach economic parity. The Brezhnev regime went further than any of its predecessors to seek outside help, with the necessary outside entanglements, but its necessities were the same as earlier: loans and credits.

In 1934 Moscow and Washington came close to settling American claims for czarist debts, but President Roosevelt balked at a Soviet request for a $100-million loan in addition to another $100 million in Export-Import Bank credits. That bank, incidentally, had been set up by Congress to provide a Soviet market through credits, for depressed American industries. Thirty years later the Soviet-American trade agreement has foundered, for the time being at least, on the $300-million limitation Congress decreed for Ex-Im Bank credits (on top of earlier credits).

In each case the loans-credits issue ran afoul of domestic politics; in each case American suspicions of Soviet policies and motives entered into limitations. In the current case it is probable that a combination of the emigration matter (the psychological parity issue) and the economic facts (a belief that Moscow will be getting the better deal) abolished prospects for large increases in Soviet-American trade. In each case U.S. domestic needs added pressure for limitations on what should be proffered the Soviet Union.

'Hardliners' Wary

Throughout the history of Soviet-American relations so-called "hardliners" on each side have been wary of each other, especially of the other's ideological pressure. Moscow has been seen by Americans as the center of world revolution; Washington has been seen by the Russians as the center of worldwide suppression of "progressive" forces, i.e., movements toward socialism and communism.

The asymmetry between the open American and the closed Soviet systems of leadership adds to this sense of unease.

Yet, despite all this and what it implies, there is no alternative to slogging away at the process of détente, for lack of a better word. The graph of Soviet-American relations is bound to rise and fall. One can only take encouragement from the fact that the current leaders of both nations, and most probably their successors, know that in the nuclear age the wavering line must not be allowed to go off the bottom of the chart.

The Great Stakes Race

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—I am interested to read in a book of political analysis published 43 years ago: "No people in the world has the gift of infuriating Americans quite so much as the French. Whether in the field of social customs, politics, or business methods, *they get the American goat with* monotonous regularity."

For reasons that must have much to do with national psychology and also with the heavy strain of ungallic Englishness in the U.S. inheritance, the above statement is still true today—but no truer than the fact that there is a deep strain of friendship between the French and Americans who often—if not always—think of themselves as ancient allies.

The same book to which I referred, a little-*known study* issued in London, 1932, also said: "The French know their place precisely. They do not merely belong to Europe. They *are* Europe."

Political Heart

If one combines these two basic generalizations—both still applicable—one gets at the political heart of the present Franco-American argument about selling jet aircraft to NATO allies on this continent.

France's entry in the selling competition is the new model Mirage F-1 (M-53) now being tested for the Marcel Dassault aviation company. The U.S. entry is the General Dynamics YF-16. Both are single-engine and far beyond supersonic.

Each hopes to gain contracts to supply the next generation of fighters to Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway. With such orders in hand, the victor in the contest might go on to supply Iran and other non-NATO customers, ultimately collecting from $15 billion to $20 billion in total sales.

Originally Northrop's twin-engine YF-17 was competing with the YF-16 as a U.S. selection. However, the Pentagon chose the latter, arguing it was cheaper and burned less fuel while fulfilling all needed military requirements. Many observers (including Gen. Paul Stehlin, former French air chief of staff who says the American planes are more effective *than the latest Mirage*) were surprised when the Pentagon backed a single-engine plane.

Europe has developed a complex on these after the loss of so many F-104 Lockheed Starfighters in training crashes. West Germany, above all, could glumly alter John Donne's famous line to: "Go and catch a falling Starfighter." Whatever the argument for favoring the YF-16, the Pentagon lost a good deal of potential sales appeal when it shunted aside the YF-17.

Because of the immensity of the potential contract, there has been vigorous rivalry over it between the United States and France. When Stehlin favored the American entries, he was savagely excoriated by French critics.

This is now an economic, political, industrial and military issue between the two old allies who have been "infuriating" each other in public and talking tough in private.

Quiet Debate

The official French line—from President Giscard d'Estaing down through the Prime and Foreign Ministries—is that Europe must be encouraged to develop its own aerospace industry which cannot be done if the United States dominates the market. The official U.S. line is that Europe would save money and jobs under specific deals to construct American fighters over here and that we are offering a better, cheaper weapon.

This debate has been quietly carried on by both governments as contrasted with public propaganda debates and by political persuasion addressed to interested legislators. Giscard and President Ford discussed the matter at the Martinique meeting. It has also been in diplomatic talks between French and French representatives and with the four NATO countries most immediately involved as buyers.

France stresses to Europeans that, although it is no longer a full member of NATO, the French "are Europe" and wish to promote its industry, armament and independence. At the same time France stresses to the United States that it desires to build a "Europe"—not "against America" but as one of two pillars of the Atlantic defense (the other being North America). That formulation dates back to President Kennedy.

The hopeful aspect about the sales rivalry is that it hasn't yet set a recent improvement in Franco-American relations. The United States may sometimes appear "infuriated" *by individual* statements of interested parties just as the French do (witness the savage attacks on Stehlin for discounting the value of France's claimant in the stakes race).

Yet, despite all this, as competition heats up, Foreign Minister Sauvagnargues told me with quiet assurance: "None of this has seriously affected our relations which are good."

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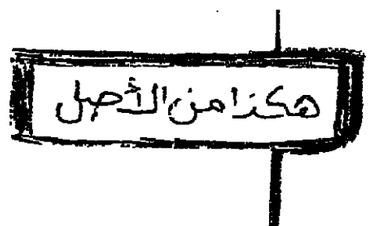
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Shuttle Diplomacy' Not Planned

issinger Reportedly to Begin imited Mideast Tour Feb. 11

ERUSALEM, Feb. 2 (UPI).— retary of State Henry Kis- er's next Middle East mis- directed at achieving a sec- stage accord between Israel Egypt, will begin here Feb. 11, eli reports said today.

he newspapers Haaretz and lioth Aharonoth said that the diplomat will go to Egypt r Israel and will then return Jerusalem for further con- ations before continuing a r that is expected to include ia, Jordan and Saudi Arabia. 'edioth Aharonoth said that the retary will spend only a day Israel.

It will be a short tour, for a days," a government source d, in backing up the newspaper view of Mr. Kissinger's Mid- t swing. The source said that el hoped Mr. Kissinger might ange a time and place for start of negotiations between Israel and Egypt before he leaves the area.

The source discounted as "very much offtrack" a report from Washington in the Jerusalem Post saying that Mr. Kissinger has decided to stay in the Middle East for two to three weeks in order to achieve some tangible results toward a second-stage agreement by Israel and Egypt.

Weapons Delay

Israel's national radio said today that the United States is delaying completion of sophisticated weapons supply deals with Israel until Mr. Kissinger can induce this nation to offer pullbacks as an inducement to Cairo for another Sinai settlement. In a dispatch from the United States, the radio said that the delay is expected to last until after Mr. Kissinger completes his new tour.

In an interview published today by Le Nouvel Observateur, a French magazine, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban said he believed that Israel should agree to resume the Geneva conference before making further separate agreements with its Arab neighbors. "Personally, I think it is better to keep our trumps of, for example, the evacuation of the Sinai passes and the Abu Rudeis oil fields, for the big overall Geneva negotiations," Mr. Eban said. He added that there is "a tendency in this sense in the Knesset and the Labor party" and such a decision may be made "in a few days."

Israel's Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, in a Thursday interview released today by Le Point, another French news magazine, said that "the United States will not recognize" the Palestine Liberation Organization. Asked to comment on a recent prediction by Egypt's President Anwar Sadat that such recognition is forthcoming, Mr. Allon denied that PLO leader Yassir Arafat had moderated extremist positions of his group. "The essence of the PLO is terrorism," the Israeli said.

Sadat Pressure

The Jerusalem Post story quoted "qualified sources" in Washington as saying that President Sadat has urged Mr. Kissinger to spend as much time as possible on renewed shuttle diplomacy in order to withstand Soviet pressure on Egypt to scuttle the U.S. peace-seeking effort in the Middle East.

But the government source in Israel said that Mr. Kissinger has indicated that he is not ready for a resumption of shuttle diplomacy at this stage.

Mr. Kissinger, who engineered a troop-disengagement accord a year ago, is trying to mediate a pact that would involve the Israeli-held Sinai Desert passes of Mitla and Gidi and oil fields at Abu Rodeis on the Gulf of Suez. Israel has said that it will not surrender them in the next stage. Egypt insists on their return as a condition for political concessions that Israel wants Cairo to make.

Israel captured the Sinai in the 1967 war. It lost the Sinai bank of the Suez Canal to the invading Egyptians in the October, 1973, war. Israeli forces now stand 13 miles east of the waterway.

rmy Chief or PLO Hits Arafat Policy

By Juan de Onis

EIRUT, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Brig. n. Mosbah Budeiry, chief of ff of the inactive Palestine eration Army, complained day in a newspaper interview t his force has been refused ns and money by Yassir Ara- , the leader of the Palestine eration Organization.

The PLA, which is a profes- nal military force of about 0 men, is technically under political direction of the PLO Mr. Arafat is the commander chief.

But ever since the rise of the lestinian guerrilla movement er the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, army has been virtually in- ive, with its forces scattered Egypt, Jordan and Syria, where n. Budeiry has his headquar- s. A small number of the ops are in Lebanon, reportedly men with some armored icles, but they have not been ive in recent clashes with aelis.

Trained in Egypt

In an interview given in mascus and published here, e Egyptian-trained PLA chief staff was openly critical of r. Arafat.

"We are the biggest force of lestinians but also the poorest," said. He attributed the situa- n to what he termed the fussal" of Mr. Arafat to seek ns from the Soviet Union for PLA.

He also said that funds ap- ved by member countries of Arab League to support estinian resistance groups had t reached the PLA.

The PLA has about 100 light ks, armored personnel carriers d some mobile artillery attach- to its infantry units but they e seen little action. The A reportedly had a unit ting with the Syrian Army ring the October, 1973, war on Golan Heights, but it operat- simply as another Syrian unit.

ussia Is Said to Supply Iraq With Scud Missiles, MiGs

By Jim Hoagland

EIRUT, Feb. 2 (WP).—The viet Union has delivered sur- e-to-surface missiles with con- ntional warheads to Iraq in a w escalation of the arms race the Persian Gulf, according authoritative Arab sources and stern intelligence reports.

The Russian decision to supply ghdad with long-range Scud ssiles is expected by military erts to increase sharply the sion between Iraq and neigh- ring Iran, which is buying bil- ns of dollars worth of sophis- ated American arms.

Iraq and Iran have clashed ridically across their disputed rder in the last two years; stility between the two large producers has risen greatly cause of the Kurdish rebellion northeastern Iraq.

Aid to Rebels

Iran is supplying the Kurdish ces, led by Gen. Mulla Mus- a Barzani, with weapons in e Kurdish fight for self-rule. Iranian troops reportedly are operating artillery inside Iraq to help the Kurds.

The increasing Iranian intervention in Kurdistan led to an Iraqi call to the Russians last month for heavy artillery and advanced MiG fighter-bombers, which also have begun arriving in Baghdad, according to Arab sources.

New groups of Russian military technicians have been seen in Iraq and are assumed by Western sources to be the crews that will man the Scud missiles, which are likely to remain under Russian control. The exact type and number of Scuds supplied to Baghdad are not known but their operational range is believed to be about 300 miles.

Analysts here expressed strong doubt that the stationing of Scuds in Iraq is for use against Gen. Barzani's irregular forces, who would not provide a good target for the missile's expensive 2,000-pound warhead.

Shah's Viewpoint

The Shah of Iran is certain to see the new missile delivery as a threat to his country, the analysts said, and can be expected to seek surface-to-surface missiles for his own forces, which are being trained by American advisers.

The United States is not known to have supplied Iran with any long-range, surface-to-surface missiles. But Washington has not balked at selling the Shah the latest in sophisticated warplanes and other equipment. The American equivalent of the Scud is the Sergeant tactical battlefield missile, which, like the Scud, can be fitted with a nuclear warhead.

Arab and Western sources said the Iraqis do not appear to have obtained nuclear warheads for the Scuds.

Russia supplied Scud missiles to Egypt and Syria after the October, 1973, Arab-Israeli war. The sharply increasing pace of Russian arms deliveries to Iraq parallels a large inflow of Russian weapons into Syria.

arcos Appeals or Support

MANILA, Feb. 2 (AP).—Philip- ne President Ferdinand Marcos day asked voters to approve ntinuation of his 28-month-old artial law administration to eet "a necessity now for im- diat, and forceful decisions by e government and the Presi- nt."

At a rally in Manila's football adium, Mr. Marcos said that e nation faced crises brought out by worldwide economic dif- ulties and the Moslem secess- nist movement in the southern ilippines.

He said that the Supreme Court d upheld the legality of his artial-law government last week d, therefore, "any doubt about e legality of this government's istence has been expelled. It now time for all Filipinos to pport the administration in the rthcoming referendum Feb. 27 give this government the back- g and confidence it needs."



Associated Press.

LOOKOUT—Helping villagers in Shuba, southern Lebanon, dramatize their complaints against attack from across the nearby Israeli border, a guerrilla from the Popular Democratic Front shows a newsman where Israeli positions are allegedly situated.

State Dept. Lobbies to Insure Aid to Syria

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The State Department has quietly informed Congress that it intends to grant $25 million to Syria from a special Middle East contingency fund as an incentive for the Syrians to pursue a moderate course in the area.

Although the sum is relatively small, the Ford administration has attached importance to the first American economic aid to Syria since 1965, except for food assistance. It has vigorously lobbied on Capitol Hill in the last week to persuade key members of Congress not to block the grant.

Under a special provision in the Foreign Aid Authorization Act, the administration must inform Congress 30 days in advance of the issuance of any grants from the special $100-million contingency fund.

In that period, the aid could be canceled if both houses of Congress voted against the specific grant. The 30-day layover period was adopted because of congressional concern over the fate of Syrian Jews.

Sense of Congress

A "sense of the Congress" amendment introduced by Rep. Jonathan Bingham, D-N.Y., would deny aid to nations that denied or limited the right or opportunity to emigrate.

The purpose of the amendment was to seek relief for the approximately 4,000 Jews living in Syria. But the language of the bill did not compel the administration to link the aid to emigration.

In the last week, top State Department officials have been urging members of Congress not to raise the question of Syrian Jews as an issue for fear that it might worsen the situation of the Jews.

The department has been stressing that, through "quiet diplomacy" and further aid to Syria, more could be done for the Jews than by attaching conditions to the aid.

For the moment, Rep. Bingham and others have decided that, with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger scheduled to visit the Middle East again, they will not object to the aid to Syria.

The foreign aid act authorized a contingency fund of $100 million for the Middle East, without naming the recipient. But it was understood that Syria was the prime candidate. So far, only one-fourth of the $100 million has been appropriated. Syria is also expected to receive the remaining $75 million when it is appropriated.

Egypt was authorized $250 million and Israel $325 million in economic assistance under the same aid measure.

Reports of Soviet Bid on Port Persist Despite Lisbon Denial

LISBON, Feb. 2 (AP).—Official Portuguese sources who reported that the Soviet Union had requested facilities in Portugal for its Atlantic fishing fleet reaffirmed their assertions tonight in the face of a formal government denial.

The sources, in a position to know of the matter, restated the assertion that the Soviet Union had requested as an "urgent matter" last week that Portugal grant accommodations to Russia's Atlantic fishing fleet.

In a statement today, the Portuguese Foreign Ministry said news reports that Moscow had "requested of Portugal the concession of facilities for its fishing boats... [were] completely lacking in foundation."

The sources said the move, made by Soviet officials, was not undertaken in an official note to the Portuguese government and in that sense the Foreign Ministry's denial was technically correct.

The sources said, however, that Portuguese government officials who were aware of the Soviet initiative took it as a serious matter with grave implications for Western security.

It also was learned today that Western military authorities were aware of the Russian request.

The report of the Russian request was said to have caused concern in Western capitals.

The Foreign Ministry's public denial may have been an indication of how Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves had decided to reply to NATO governments' requests for clarification.

Radical Wing

Brig. Gonçalves is identified with the radical leftist wing of the Portuguese Armed Forces Movement, which has been in power since a coup on April 25.

Yesterday, the Higher Council of the Armed Forces Movement met and it was reported that it would demand that the country's political parties subscribe to a "platform of understanding" to avoid violence in elections expected in April. The council also was reported to be considering calling a meeting of the parties.

Barnard to Stop Using Hearts of Blacks in Surgery

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—South African heart transplant pioneer Christian Barnard plans to stop using the organs of black people in his operations because of racial complications.

In an interview published here today, the doctor said that every time the organs of a black man or woman had been used there was adverse publicity.

He said that the impression had been created that "we just sit here and wait for some poor black person to be brought into the hospital so that we can use his organs."

Several factors, he said, had forced him and his team to disregard blacks as potential donors. "Rarely do we get permission from the relatives to use the organs and this is, I believe, because of some superstition concerning the heart," he said.

When the potential donor was an unknown person, permission for the removal of organs had to be obtained from the district surgeon. This was impractical because district surgeons had been frightened by publicity, Dr. Barnard said.

Amin Lays Success To Soviet Inspiration

LONDON, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin has told a Russian military delegation that he attributes all his successes to the encouragement of the Soviet Union, according to a Uganda radio broadcast monitored here Friday.

The radio also said that the leader of the Soviet delegation told President Amin that what he had seen in Uganda had impressed him so much that he had come to the conclusion that Gen. Amin was one of the most outstanding leaders in Africa.

French Finance Chief Predicts Expansion

PARIS, Feb. 2 (AP).—French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said yesterday that the French economy could begin to expand slowly and that the period of "cooling" growth had ended.

"We have reached a situation now in which we can say that the cooling phase must give way to a phase of support of activities," he told a congress of the Independent Republican party of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Guerrillas Warn of 'Grave Consequences'

Dublin Bars IRA Prisoners' Key Demand

DUBLIN, Feb. 2 (AP).—The Irish government said today that it will not yield to the major demand—for status as political prisoners—made by 16 convicted Irish Republican Army guerrillas who are vowing to fast until death in Portlaoise Prison.

Justice Minister Patrick Cooney said in a radio broadcast that the government might negotiate on some of the demands. But he said that on the prisoners' call for treatment as political offenders, a status which would give them special visiting and parole privileges, "there can be no concessions."

Later the militant Provisional wing of the IRA warned of "grave consequences" if the Irish government did not change its policy toward the Portlaoise hunger strikers.

"Mr. Cooney's attitude of 'no compromise' is a major obstacle toward a just and lasting peace in our country," the IRA said in a statement released here.

"Despite appeals from people from all walks of life, Mr. Cooney's insistence in pursuing a criminally irresponsible policy could result in very grave consequences," the IRA said.

The fast entered its 31st day for some of the men at the prison 50 miles southwest of here.

Mr. Cooney said that the government was willing to make concessions regarding food parcels and parole improvements, "but there can be no concessions in central matters of security."

The IRA has cited the government's stand on the hunger strike as the guerrillas' reason for not declaring a new truce. The last IRA cease-fire ended Jan. 16 after bringing 25 days of peace to the province of Northern Ireland and the rest of Britain.

The British Army reported that Northern Ireland was quiet today after demonstrations yesterday marked the third anniversary of "bloody Sunday"—when British paratroops opened fire on rioters in Londonderry and 13 Catholics were killed. The date was also commemorated by a demonstration in London yesterday.

Policeman Slain

A Northern Ireland police sergeant was slain late Friday in a terrorist ambush while protecting the life of a 20-year-old woman police reservist, the police said.

Sgt. George Coulter, 44, and the reservist, who was not identified, were in the rear seat of a moving police car near the County Tyrone village of Donaghmore when at least two gunmen fired about 20 shots.

"Sgt. Coulter threw himself across the woman reservist," a police spokesman said. "As he did so, he was shot in the head and died instantly." The driver, a 19-year-old constable, was seriously wounded but he drove into Donaghmore. The reservist and a fourth policeman in the car where unhurt, the police said.

Groundhog Predicts Early Spring for U.S.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Pa., Feb. 2 (UPI).—Punxsutawney Phil, billed as "the chief weather prognosticator in the United States," today had some good news to warm the winter-chilled hearts of his countrymen—spring is just around the corner.

At 7:31 this morning, the famous groundhog peaked out of his warm, winter burrow on Gobbler's Knob to make his annual weather prediction. Phil took one look around, concluded he was not going to see his shadow on such a cloudy morning, told Groundhog Club President Sam Light the good news and went back to bed.

U.S. Civil Liberties Office Hunts 1,200 Winners of Suit

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Scrawled, scribbled, printed and typed, the letters are tumbling in to the American Civil Liberties Union here.

Since Jan. 16, when the ACLU won a $12-million damage suit on behalf of 1,200 anti-war demonstrators arrested on the steps of the Capitol during the "May Day" demonstrations of 1971, the civil-liberties group has had the task of finding the arrested demonstrators. It was a task made easier by the fact that it could mean as much as $10,000 in damages to each of them.

But it was complicated by the fact that a lot of demonstrators were arrested during that week of confusion and crisis in the capital. Some were arrested May 3, others May 4, and it is only the 1,200 arrested on or near the Capitol steps on May 5 who are entitled to the award.

Other ACLU suits, similarly alleging false arrest and infringement of constitutional rights, are pending on behalf of many of the others arrested at different places and different times.

The ACLU has the arrest records and thus far it has about 800 letters from persons who think they are eligible, according to Florence Isbell, the director of the Washington ACLU. She has a little band of volunteers to open the letters, check them against the arrest records and, for the moment, send a mimeographed reply to each—a reply that cautions that "you should be prepared to face the fact that the award may be reduced or set aside as a result of the government's appeal."

The letters, like the demonstrators, come from all over the country. Many are grateful: "If the award money actually comes through, not only will I be amazed and out of debt—but I will certainly return some to the ACLU for its efforts."

From Chicago: "I hope all goes well at your end of the struggle." And "Keep up the good work and if possible keep me posted. Many thanks. Yours in peace and love."

For most of the writers, the details of the episode seem unfaded by time and events. "We were Maced on bus No. 44 while singing hymns," recalled a writer from Pittsburgh. "I wasn't told of my rights. I wasn't allowed to make a phone call."

Of the District of Columbia jail, an arrested demonstrator wrote: "It is still hard to describe the nightmare there. There weren't enough facilities for a few animals, let alone thousands of humans."

Another man recollected his arrest as he was walking through the Capitol grounds on his way to see a friend. "The mockery made of the law in the name of 'law and order' scared the hell out of me," he wrote. "On that day, Wednesday, May 5, 1971, I thought that justice—sword, scales, blindfold and all—died."

To all of them goes a detailed reply, informing each one of the additional details the ACLU will need—how many hours each was in custody, how much bond was posted, whether it was returned, and so on. And a note of warning to the impatient: "The actual payment of this award is many months away. The government has the right to appeal and has said it will do so. You can get some idea of how long it might take by remembering that this suit was filed in 1971 and took over 3 1/2 years to come to trial."

Helen Howe, 70, U.S. Biographer, Novelist, Is Dead

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Helen Howe, 70, novelist, biographer and former monologuist, died yesterday at her home here.

Miss Howe was the wife of Reginald Allen, curator of the Gilbert and Sullivan Collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library and a former executive of Lincoln Center, the Metropolitan Opera and the Philadelphia Orchestra.

She was born in Boston on Jan. 11, 1905, the daughter of Mark Antony de Wolfe Howe, author and biographer, and Fanny Huntington Quincy Howe, essayist. She was the sister of Quincy Howe, writer, editor and radio commentator, and of the late Mark de Wolfe Howe, professor of law at Harvard University and biographer of Oliver Wendell Holmes.

In 1943 her first novel, "The Whole Heart," was published. In 1946, "We Happy Few," a novel about the intellectual society in Cambridge, Mass., resulted in her being compared with John P. Marquand as a social satirist.

In 1950 Miss Howe's "The Circle of the Day," a story about a woman who discovers the infidelity of her husband on their 10th wedding anniversary, was a Literary Guild selection.

Marc Chadourne

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—Marc Chadourne, 78, a well-known French writer and professor emeritus of French at Connecticut College, died Thursday at his home in Haut-de-Cagnes, near Nice. Mr. Chadourne won the grand prize of literature from the French Academy in 1950. He was the author of several novels and won the Prix Femina in 1920 for "Cécile de la Folie."

World Jewish Congress

JERUSALEM, Feb. 2 (UPI).—The World Jewish Congress will open its first worldwide convention in nine years tomorrow with about 500 delegates from 65 nations expected to attend. The convention, the first to be held in Israel, has as its theme, "World Jewry in a Changing World." The sessions are to continue through Feb. 10.

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Indiana Country Doctor—Sometimes A Nonprofit-Making Institution

By Donald P. Baker

POSEYVILLE, Ind., (WP).—Some years back, an Internal Revenue Service agent stationed himself in a car outside the office of Dr. Paul Boren in this farm town of 1,035 inhabitants in southwestern Indiana. The agent counted the men in bib overalls who drive shiny pickup trucks, women with babies in their arms, old ladies wearing scarves and cloth coats and others who came to see "Dr. Paul," as he is known to everyone in town.

Then the agent drove into the countryside, where 100-acre farms sprout record corn crops or an occasional oil well, and asked the people how much the doctor charged for house calls.

Finally, the agent made his move; he entered into the red-brick building on Locust Street that has been the office of a Dr. Boren since 1902—the year Paul's father, Dr. Sam, set up practice—and asked to see one day's records.

"He said, 'OK, Boren, I counted 35 people in here that morning but you don't have that many on your books'," Dr. Paul recalled. "I explained to him that I only wrote down the names of the people I charged."

The agent would not have been suspicious of Dr. Paul's relatively modest income if he had asked that question directly of anyone who had come to Dr. Paul for treatment or advice, which means just about everyone in town. Many have paid *nothing for his care*—"social calls," Dr. Paul terms them—and everyone else has paid only a couple of dollars for a regular office visit, even in these inflationary times.

An Institution

But people in Poseyville and nearby towns will tell you much else about Dr. Paul besides his small fees. For the doctor, now 71 years old, is something of an institution here, a man who for 42 years has been not only a general practitioner but a marriage counselor, financial consultant, psychiatrist and friend—someone almost to mark the town's history by.

He has delivered the people's babies—about 120 a year, or two a week—watched them grow to adulthood, tended them in crises, gotten so upset by their illnesses at times that he has vomited, laughed at their weddings and been privy to many of their secrets. He can tell a woman in her 80s, who "was pretty loose in her younger days," that she is in good shape, "which is lucky, because the town is going to open a bordello and we want you to be the madam." Or he can convince a nephew not to put his elderly aunt in a nursing home. And, more and more lately, he has seen lifelong friends grow old, watched them die and wept at their funerals.

Dr. Paul himself suffered a stroke several years ago and was urged to retire, but he didn't. He did reduce his house calls and trips to nursing homes and hospitals. But he continued to have office hours five days a week, seeing as many as 50 to 60 patients a day.

A Day at the Office

It was a brisk winter day and Dr. Paul arrived at his office at 8:45 a.m., parking his Ford in the alley between his office and the weekly Posey County News building. (He bought his first Ford in 1929, as an intern in Cincinnati, and has not wavered in loyalty.) Before his foot hit the front step of his office, people emerged from cars and pickup trucks parked beneath the big maple trees that line Poseyville's streets.

It is the custom of the waiting room, which has no receptionist, that patients remember who is next in line. Dr. Paul will simply appear at the door and nod. On this morning the first person to respond was Kathleen Mills, who was delivered into this world by Dr. Paul and who was pampered with the locally famous cure for diaper rash known as "BBB," for Boren's baby bottom. Now Kathleen Mills is a mother herself and she gathered up her 5-month-old son, Eric, made a passing attempt to wipe his runny nose and followed Dr. Paul into the main consulting room.

Mrs. Mills sat on the edge of a wooden chair as Dr. Paul chucked the child under the chin. "This man," he said, "came to watch some open-heart surgery and you bring me a kid with a stopped-up nose. Now, how can I look like Dr. Mayo with these kinds of patients?"

Dr. Paul gave the kind of examination that relies on a couple of generations of looking at runny noses and prescribed Jello and water for Eric. Mrs. Mills pulled a $5 bill from her purse and handed it to Dr. Paul, who shoved the money in a trouser pocket and retrieved several $1 bills in change. He then signaled the fee to Frances Seib, a part-time nurse in his office, by holding up the appropriate number of fingers and she entered it in his special bookkeeping device: a laundry list pasted to a cabinet door. The list contains scrawls of "3-3-4-3-3-3" interspersed with simple check marks denoting "social calls." That is Dr. Paul's way of following the IRS agent's counsel that he has to record all patient financial matters.



Washington Post.

Dr. Paul Boren

Woman Next Door

Dr. Paul kept nodding at the door and the patients kept coming. A cherubic old woman wearing a button proclaiming "Smile, God Loves You" asked Dr. Paul to check her blood pressure, explaining that "the woman next door got me so upset this morning I thought I was going to explode." He fastened the strap around her arm, squeezed the rubber bulb and announced that "it's 164 over 80, which is down from 180. Maybe you two should argue more often." Social call. No charge.

A teen-aged girl stood by shyly as her mother whispered something to Dr. Paul. He winked and took the two of them to a back room and closed the door. When he reappeared a few minutes later, he explained that "since Betty Ford and Happy Rockefeller came up with breast cancer, I've had so many women come in here for examinations that the place is turning into a massage parlor."

It was 11:40 and the end of morning office hours but Dr. Paul decided to get in a quick house call before lunch. "Call Elizabeth Fletchall and tell her to get her clothes off, I'm coming over," he yelled to nurse Seib.

Elizabeth Fletchall and Paul Boren went to elementary and high school together in the old brick building on the hill that housed all 12 grades. (The building was razed a few years ago and pupils now are part of a larger, consolidated school district.)

Miss Fletchall lives alone now in a two-story white frame house, with a rambling porch that is typical of the turn-of-the-century architecture that predominates in Poseyville. Dr. Paul entered the house without knocking, as he does at all homes here, and was greeted in the large, dark foyer by Miss Fletchall, a frail woman who has suffered the debilitating effects of myasthenia gravis, a softening of the muscles, for 31 years.

"Elizabeth was No. 2 in her class at Indiana University," Dr. Paul said with admiration. "It was No. 3," she corrected him gently. Dr. Paul dispatched quickly with the medical phase of the visit by injecting a serum in Miss Fletchall's sinewy arm.

"She taught English at Culver Military Academy until this thing got the best of her," he said, and with that, he stood momentarily with head bowed, as if the statement had stirred memories of healthier days for the two of them.

Outside, in the cool winter air, Dr. Paul paused at the door of his car. "There are days when I'm not interested in longevity."

His earliest memories are of riding across the flatlands of Posey County in a buggy, accompanying his father, Dr. Samuel Wesley Boren, on house calls. His father, who retired in 1957 and died in 1961 at age 93, had set up a medical practice here in 1902, after graduating from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

His son Paul, who says "it never occurred to me to be anything else" but a doctor, went off to study at the Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, graduating in 1929 with the intention of becoming a pediatrician. He interned in pediatrics for one year in Cincinnati and for another back in St. Louis, where he met a nurse named Helen Gaghagen. They were married in the parsonage of the Poseyville Christian Church on April 9, 1932, and his wife has spent 25 years as one of his two nurses.

Paul and Helen Boren had three sons and for a while it looked like Dr. Paul was going to get his wish—"three more doctors in the family, all practicing in Poseyville."

The sons, Charles, David and Alan, went to Earlham College, a Quaker school in Richmond Ind., as did their father, although Paul Boren denies that he was dogmatic about his sons' careers. Once when he was asked if it were true that he had told Charles he had to go to Earlham, Dr. Paul replied, "Absolutely not true. I merely said that, if he wanted to go to college, he'd have to go to Earlham."

The middle son, David, broke with tradition by studying dentistry in Indiana University after graduating from Earlham. A month after graduating from dental school in 1962, David was killed in an automobile accident.

The youngest son, Alan, said his decision not to study medicine "coincided with a *C* in introductory chemistry at Earlham."

Only Charles, the eldest son, followed his father's footsteps to Washington University's School of Medicine. But Charles then went on to become a psychiatrist and did not return to Poseyville. Now 40, he is at the Institute of Living, in Hartford, Conn.

The practice of medicine makes a person immune to many things. As Alan Boren recalled, "Dad always said that once you've examined someone for hemorrhoids, you're never too impressed with their new car or stuff like that."

But one thing Dr. Paul has never become accustomed to is death. "It's very tough to see your old friends die and it gets tougher as you get older," he said. "We hope that we can ease the suffering, make it easier to go, mentally or physically. But you never get used to it.

"I think if a fellow has any religious background, he does better," said Dr. Paul, who is a trustee of the Poseyville Christian Church. "It's a little easier if you are able to think that this is not the end, that there is something after this."

At the same time, Dr. Paul is "very much opposed" to extreme methods of keeping people alive.

Although Dr. Paul did not retire after his 1969 heart attack, he did finally promise his wife last year that he would close shop at the end of 1974. Not everyone was convinced, however, that he would really do it.

Town 'Dinosaur'

But Dr. Paul, who started to look on himself as Poseyville's "dinosaur," insisted that he meant it, and the town began searching for a doctor to replace him—no easy task. One young prospect wrote to Dr. Paul to ask if he could gross $35,000 a year. "I just wrote back and said, 'I don't know. I never did'," Dr. Paul said.

Dr. Paul's plan to retire, of course, had a hitch to it: He began fixing up a spare bedroom in his home as a makeshift office. Helen would be saying, "I'd like to travel. New England. We could spend some time with Charles and his family, and move about, visiting all the places we've talked about." But Dr. Paul would talk about his spare-bedroom office: "See, the desk will be here . . ."

Helen began thinking that "the only way we can find peace" is to move from Poseyville. But neither she nor Dr. Paul could accept the thought of leaving the town, their friends and their house, particularly because of the cartoon sketches by their dead son David which cover the basement walls and which Helen retouches annually.

Dr. Paul finally put a sign on the front door of his regular office announcing: "This Office Will Be Closed After Dec. 31."

"He was swamped by people who wanted one last examination, one more refill of a prescription," said Joe Reynolds, the druggist. George Cottrell, his lifelong friend and neighbor, arrived at the office at 8:15 a.m. and "it already was packed." Helen says, "He saw about 150 people." She was so afraid that the strain would be too much for him that she ordered the phone disconnected. "But as soon as he found out, he called and had it reconnected," she said.

The office is officially closed now, and druggist Reynolds says there is hope a new doctor will take over after completing an internship in June. But, for now, Helen said that "I don't know if he has retired or just moved his office from town to the country."

"You can't expect old people to run to the hospital in Evansville [20 miles away] every time they get an upper respiratory problem," Dr. Paul explained. "Until the new man comes, I've told a few of them to drop out here."



Associated Press.

OUT OF THE KITCHEN—Under Castro, women have increasingly moved from the home into jobs, including cutting sugar cane with a machete in a field near Havana.

Cuba Revolution Pushes Ahead on Women's Rights

By Terri Shaw

HAVANA (WP).—Alberto was a guerrilla fighter with Fidel Castro and Che Guevara in the Sierra Maestra. He has undertaken mysterious missions abroad for the Cuban revolution. At 40, he is a military officer and an aide to a member of the Central Committee.

But the Cuban revolution has taken a turn that Alberto does not like. "My daughters want me to do housework," he complained last month after a few drinks.

> *"One of the issues on which our revolution will be judged in the future is how we have solved the problems of women."*
>
> —Fidel Castro, Nov. 29, 1974.

Two days before, Premier Castro had addressed the closing session of the Cuban Women's Federation's second congress. In his speech, Alberto's commander-in-chief spoke of the need for more Cuban women to work outside their homes and suggested that men get used to the idea of helping around the house.

"I sacrificed the 10 best years of my life for the revolution. I fought from the age of 15 to 25," Alberto said. "I'm damned if I'm going to do housework."

Alberto is not alone in resisting Mr. Castro's campaign to change the role of women in Cuban society. The concept of "machismo," a Latin form of male supremacy, is strong in Cuba. But the whole force of the government—its legislation, its economic plans and its propaganda machine—is pushing for change.

Last 2 Years

Mr. Castro's speech at the women's congress was one of many he has made in the last two years hammering away at the need to bring more women into the economic and political life of the country.

The women's congress itself was an indication of the importance the government gives to women's issues. It was publicized on billboards and posters all over the country. The six-page Communist party newspaper Granma, the country's major paper, devoted two full pages a day to stories about the meeting.

Many of the sessions were broadcast on television; a special documentary movie about Cuban women was made to honor the congress; and a large exhibit about women's activities—ranging from guerrilla warfare to bathing babies—was held in Havana.

Most important, Mr. Castro and many other top Cubari leaders attended every session of the congress, listening to the debate and mingling with the 2,000 delegates.

In the almost 16 years since Mr. Castro came to power at the head of a guerrilla movement that included an all-woman platoon, Cuban women have made great progress. Opportunities have been created for them to work and study in fields that were closed to them before and are still closed to women in most of Latin America. A network of day-care centers and boarding schools has enabled thousands of mothers to work.

Cuban women did not have to fight for their advances within the Castro government.

In all the literature about the progress made by Cuban women, there is no account of women activists working to convince Mr. Castro and other male leaders that women should have day-care centers or maternity leave or equal rights under the law. All of these things took hard work and some debate but all of them were initiated by the men.

Before Mr. Castro took power in 1959, according to government statistics, 70 per cent of the women who worked were domestics. Thousands of others were prostitutes or beggars. A small number of women do domestic work now, most of them for foreign diplomats or high government officials. No prostitutes or beggars are seen.

And before Mr. Castro came to power, those women who received college degrees or finished vocational training often could not find jobs. Several women interviewed during a three-week visit to Cuba recently said that they were unemployed for years.

A woman said she had taken a training course in leather working and applied for a job at a shoe factory. "They refused to hire me," she said. "They told me they could not be responsible for a woman worker."

According to Mr. Castro, only 194,000 women had jobs before he took power in 1959. Now, he said, 590,000 women work—that is 28 per cent of the work force in a nation of 9 million.

There are now 645 day-care centers in Cuba, with places for 50,000 children, and there are plans to triple the capacity by 1980.

Women serve in the armed forces, do civil-defense guard duty, drive taxis, work in factories, run state farms and build apartments. The two-million member Women's Federation headed by Vilma Espin, a former guerrilla fighter who married the Premier's brother, Defense Minister Raul Castro, has played an important role in the progress made by Cuban women.

Its activities are mostly political—in support of the government—or in the realm of social work. Its members cook and clean for volunteer sugar-cane cutters, provide food for the militia, clean schools and day-care centers, distribute vaccinations for children and organize first aid classes.

In the first years of Mr. Castro's government, the federation organized sewing and child-care classes for former maids and prostitutes so they could get jobs as seamstresses or day-care center workers.

Now the federation is pushing for more help for working women, such as the "Shopping Bag Plan," a program which enables a woman worker to give a store her shopping list on the way to work and pick up the groceries on the way home. About 138,000 women benefit from the program.

The group also works to open up more jobs for women. For example, it has organized more than 100,000 women into agricultural work brigades, found jobs for 6,000 women in tobacco factories and 1,000 women as bus drivers, according to a report Miss Espin read to the congress.

Observers agree that Mr. Castro is the main force behind the drive to change women's role from the traditional one of homemaker under the protection of a father or husband to an active contributor to the country's economy.

In a speech last year to a group of construction workers, Mr. Castro said that construction "is one of the sectors that should grow the most in future years. And where are we going to get the manpower that will make possible this growth? Without a doubt there is no other alternative but that of incorporating women into the construction sector, too."

"The whole question of women's liberation, of full equality of rights for women and the integration of women into society is to a great extent determined by their incorporation into production . . . A society where women are not incorporated into work will always be a poor society because it will depend on only part of the people working."

The recently approved maternity law demonstrates the government's interest in encouraging women to work. The law requires a woman to go on paid leave from the 34th week of her pregnancy until 12 weeks after the birth of the baby. More time is allowed for mothers who suffer complications, who have multiple births or whose babies die. Paid time off is guaranteed for visits to a doctor during pregnancy and for taking the baby to a pediatrician for monthly visits.

Trinidad's Rising Production Adds a New Card to Oil Game

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad and Tobago (NYT).—The bizarre currents that carry petroleum *about the hemisphere have quickened* after an infusion from this small nation's new oil fields.

The increased flow did more than move Trinidad ahead of Ecuador to become the hemisphere's third major exporter, after Venezuela and Canada. It added a new dimension to the region's oil game, for industry experts believe that it was only the first trickle from a vast source of oil and natural gas just off the island's eastern coast.

The lineup of players in the game is led by the United States, *the hemisphere's biggest producer*, importer and consumer of oil. And most experts are still uncertain about the nation's domestic output capacity.

By far the largest oil exporter in the region is Venezuela, which pumped an average of 3 million barrels a day last year, 14 per cent below its 1973 level. Many Venezuelans want output cut further because the nation's present proven reserves indicate only 12 more years of "inventory" at today's rate of pumping.

Much of Venezuela's oil is shipped to the nearby islands of Aruba and Curaçao by the producing companies, where it is mixed with fuel from other sources, refined and sent to consuming nations.

Other islands also without oil of their own, such as Puerto Rico, the Bahamas and the American Virgin Islands, refine Venezuelan crude mixed with supplies from other sources, mainly the Mideast.

The huge refineries on the Netherlands Antilles islands only a half-century ago served to keep, in the words of an oil expert, "all the eggs out of one basket."

They also afforded producers with means of using the then-cheaper Mideast oil as a device to keep Venezuelan crude prices from rising. "Like putting more peanuts in a can of mixed nuts," the expert observed.

But, oddly, the oil companies operating in Trinidad, which is closer (20 miles) to Venezuela than Curaçao (40 miles), preferred not to use any crude from that source in their refineries.

As the on-shore oil wells dried up here in recent years, the refiners chose to bring in fuel from the Mideast for still unexplained reasons.

Until Amoco, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), brought in the new off-shore wells early last year, Trinidadian output had declined to about 160,000 barrels a day. To keep refinery capacity here at 460,000 barrels a day, oil was imported from the Mideast.

Today, Amoco is pumping 100,000 barrels a day, up 30,000 in the last month; Texaco, 41,000; The Trinidad government-Tesoro joint company, 40,000, and the government's own Trinidad and Tobago Oil Co., 25,000. About 250,000 barrels a day arrive from the Mideast.

Unlike Trinidad, Ecuador became a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries soon after it joined the ranks of exporting nations in August, 1972. Initially, Ecuador pumped roughly 220,000 barrels a day from its new Amazon fields and had hoped to double exports by late 1974.

The hopes were dashed, at least for the time being, as Ecuador suddenly found it hard to find buyers and had to cut output to less than half the initial production. Ecuador's oil is produced by a joint Texaco-Gulf operation there.

Whatever the case, the experts firmly hold that Ecuador will prove a major source of oil in the future. However, those interviewed recently around the continent seemed less sure about prospects in such other important potential sources as Mexico, Peru and Colombia.

'Syni,' the First Singing Computer, Unveiled

By Derek Parr

BERLIN (Reuters).—Introducing "Syni" the singing computer, the only one of its kind in the world.

This is the claim of its East German inventors—scientists and students at Dresden's Technical University, who took five years to create and install it.

Syni's voice may lack subtlety and its musical repertoire is somewhat limited, but it has something even the most sophisticated computers in the West cannot match, they say. A voice of its own.

Small wonder that listeners are impressed when it launches into the German nursery rhyme "Fox, You Stole the Goose," and follows up with a Russian folk song, so far its one and only encore.

Sui Generis

Syni is in a class of its own, according to the newspaper Junge Welt, because its only "speaking" rivals, by IBM and Siemens, merely play back taped human voices fed into their systems in syllables.

Syni produces sound on the same principle as an electronic organ with a so-called sawtooth generator assuming the function of vocal chords.

But this is not enough to create anything resembling the human voice. The main problem was to adjust the progression from one sound to the next and to regulate volume, pitch and tone electronically.

This obstacle overcome, Syni can now transmit a series of coded phonetic symbols into continuous synthetic speech which on first hearing is said to have a "somewhat singlar" timbre.

This is not surprising perhaps in a machine which lacks the naturalness and feeling of a human being, although it speaks what its makers say is the purest High German. With a few technical adjustments, Syni could speak any language, the scientists say.

First Words

It took four years to get the 1,000-transistor Syni—an acronym for "fully electronic speech synthetizer"—to utter its first words, and 10 months more to get it working as an "acoustic information system" in the university.

Singing is only a sideline for Syni, which, in the words of Junge Welt "is not a highly technical plaything, but a great scientific achievement which is to be taken very seriously."

The computer's main job is to provide instant biographical information on the Dresden students by way of eight "terminals" on the campus, which look like telephones with loudspeakers instead of receivers and digit buttons instead of dials.

Press the student's index number and the number of your question, and in an instant a human-sounding voice will say, for instance, "Student Holger Mueller: address, Bahnhofstrasse 13: faculty, metalworking: studied in fourth semester Marxism-Leninism grade two."

Minimum Feed-In

Syni is no bigger than a medium-size filing cabinet. But it is potentially capable of an unlimited vocabulary, and requires a minimum of feed-in material—just two figures and one letter in the input code are enough to produce a sound.

This is an advantage over the Western inventions which need a relatively large capacity for data and can only manage 1,000 different words, the East Germans say.

The computer's use of the human voice also makes its information comprehensible to everyone—not just to experts—and gives the user greater freedom of movement.

He is not obliged to sit at a screen and he need not be anywhere near the computer itself because he can get his information at the terminals.

The idea now is to introduce such systems more widely into everyday life where they can be economically useful.

The talking computer could announce public transport timetables, tell you your bank balance, confirm travel bookings, act as an aircraft ground controller, provide diagnoses for doctors and even read to the blind.

Syni's creators are already working on the next stage, first of all aiming to make the synthetic language sound more natural.

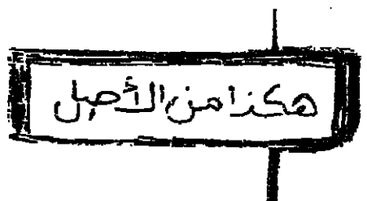
Their ambition is to perfect the computer so that it can understand human speech in all its shades and dialects.

This might make it possible for the computer to hold a dialogue in human language, an idea which—as Junge Welt remarked—"today still sounds utopian. But for how much longer?"

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FINANCE

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1975

Euromarket

Cash Is Pouring Into Bonds As Short-Term Rates Decline

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—Cash is ing into the Eurobond mar- as investors seek to tie up funds in what appears to very attractive high-yielding r.

few weeks ago, yields avail- on the bond market looked ger compared with the more 10-per-cent return that d be had in the money mar- But the steady decline of t-term interest rates has nged this.

ne demand last week for the million Air France loan was eavy that the coupon was cut arter point to 9 1/2 per cent. seven-year paper was priced par and was subsequently ed in the secondary market ar bid-101 asked.

he same trend was apparent the deutsche-mark sector of market. Sandvik's 75-million offering carried a coupon of /4 per cent, down from the /2 initially indicated. The t-year paper was priced at 99.

ankers are responding to this len demand by stepping up volume of new issues. In ad- n, they are seeking to in- e investors into longer-term ls.

Monetary Squeeze

urobonds had traditionally sold for 15 years and there been some attempt to push out to around 20 years. But worldwide monetary squeeze drove short-term interest s sky high virtually closed the d market and those few deals were done were increasingly relatively short periods of to seven years.

ow, bankers are seeking to e advantage of the demand bonds by extending maturities rer to what they used to be. Norsk Hydro, *for example, is* offering to sell 100 million DM of 12-year paper. Managers indicate that the loan will be priced to yield around 9 1/4 per cent.

By comparison, the City of Malmo has just offered 50 million DM of nine-year paper. This is expected to be priced at par with a coupon of 9 1/4 per cent. And Austria is in the market for 100 million DM at *9 per cent for* eight years.

In the dollar sector, the European Investment Bank is selling $60 million of 10-year paper with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent. By contrast, the most recent dollar issues have been for seven years.

Support and Security

A special feature of the EIB issue is that it assures investors support if the price of the bonds drops below par and security if the price climbs to a premium through the operation of a purchase fund.

*This provides up to $2.5 mil*lion a year to be spent buying the EIB bonds if the price falls below par. On the other hand, if the price is at par or above, no purchases will be made.

Also on offer is a $30-million loan for Banque Nationale de Paris. This six-year paper is expected to carry a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

Both issues are reported to be selling out fast and bankers expect the heavy demand will justify stiffer conditions on upcoming issues. Pushing out to 12 years is seen less likely than a further decline in interest rates to the 9 1/4-per-cent level.

However, a "really top name," says one banker, "could possibly get away with 12 years."

There will be ample chance to test the theory as Electricité de France is expected to be the next French borrower to tap the market.

A sample of investor attitudes may be found even earlier in an offering scheduled for Mexico in the New York market but which will also be offered abroad. The $50-million loan, at the option of the investor, will be either for five or 15 years. This paper will be priced at a premium over single-A-rated utility issues, which currently yield about 9 1/2 per cent. The Kuwait International Investment Co. is a co-manager and is reportedly taking $10 million of the issue.

Elsewhere in the Euromarket, SHV Holdings NV has sold 40 million guilders of five-year notes

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 7)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 17 Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index			
*Currency in circ.	$76,710,000	$77,463,000	$69,977,000
*Total loans	$131,425,000	$132,773,000	$113,353,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,616,000	2,556,000	2,900,000
Auto production .	96,814	107,713	152,338
Dailyoil pr'd(bbls)	8,573,000	8,580,000	9,229,000
Fr'ght car l'dings.	449,240	435,947	520,297
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	37,010,000	38,040,000	34,602,000
Busn failures....	257	286	179

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Dec.	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,176,000	85,726,000	85,669,000
Unemployed	6,535,000	5,975,000	4,364,000
Ind'stl Prodn.....	118.3	R 121.7	126.5
*Personal Income	$1,190,000,000	R $1,185,000,000	$1,107,100,000
*Money supply ..	$283,800,000	$283,300,000	$271,500,000
Csmrs price index	155.4	154.3	138.5
Cnstrctn contr'cts	176	154	161
	Nov.	Prior Month	1973
*Mfr's inventories	$147,026,000	R$145,062,000	$117,842,000
*Exports	$9,081,500	$8,664,500	$6,678,800
*Imports	$9,174,500	$8,635,100	$6,684,300

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Revised

The International Economic Scene

A Sliding Dollar and the 'Benign Neglect' Policy

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—While public attention was focusing mainly on dramatic domestic events last week—the surge of the revived stock market and the tug-of-war in Washington in the struggle to fashion some com*promises on President Ford's* sweeping tax and energy proposals— little notice was being given to some highly important developments in the sphere of international economics.

It was understandable. The economic news on the home front was more visible, exciting and personal, while the developments in the foreign economic scene were more complicated, specialized and seemingly remote, although they might prove to be the more important in the long run to the American economy itself.

The domestic stories made the front pages almost everywhere in this country. The stock market enjoyed a historic week as trading set records and the market averages scored impressive gains. The key lending rate in this country—the bank prime rate—kept tumbling to reach the current level of 9 per cent at some *banks, completing a drop of* 3 percentage points from its historic peak in less than four months. And there were indications that Congress would sweepingly revise the administration's economic package, providing quick tax relief, especially for low-income households, but minimizing the cost.

Dollar's Erosion

With those historic developments arousing the interest of the nation, it was not surprising that such things as the sharp erosion of the dollar's value in the foreign-exchange markets, the depressed state of America's foreign trade, the contrasting performance of West Germany's international commerce and the vastly changed, more encouraging estimates of petrodollar recycling were relegated to less prominent positions in the public landscape.

The foreign economic news was somewhat *mixed but its nature* held the hope that some significant and far-reaching improvements for this nation and other parts of the world might be close at hand.

The most depressing news was the somewhat inexplicable and unnecessary decline of the dollar abroad in relation to some other key currencies.

The dollar's value did recover slightly later last week. (On Friday, its depreciation was 7.29 per cent.) However, the upturn may have been a technical recovery that will not last long unless some explicit changes are made in American economic policy.

Almost all American economists agree that, in the light of this nation's economic strength, the dollar is basically undervalued and has been for some time. Many foreign monetary experts would take the *same position* and yet the dollar continues to slide. Why?

Haphazard Way

The problem is rooted in the haphazard way in which the United States has been conducting economic and monetary policy in recent years, the nonsensical "benign neglect" that this nation accords the status of its currency.

As long as the United States shows no disposition to take a view of what its currency is worth and does not back up that view with concrete actions, *foreigners have been saying, in* effect: "Why should we not refrain from holding large quantities of dollars? Why not sell the dollar short and speculate in it? It's better to hold the currencies of other strong economic nations that do take an activist role in bolstering their money."

The United States is approaching the point, if it's not already at hand, where its officials will have to recognize that foreign-exchange rates are not merely some kind of financial instrument, like Treasury bills, that can largely be left to normal market forces to establish their value.

No other major foreign government follows similar neglect in backing the value of its currency. Each of these governments inter-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—The stock market staged an impressive rally last week in the heaviest trading in the New York Stock Exchange's history.

Reflecting the sharp upswing, the Dow Jones industrial average ended the week ahead 37.08 points at 703.69. The best gainers were the blue chips, glamour stocks and special situation issues.

Turnover on the exchange Monday soared to 32.1 million shares, a record, and continued extremely heavy throughout the week. The previous record of 31.7 million shares was set Aug. 16, 1971, following then President Richard Nixon's surprise announcement of wage and price controls.

The majority of last week's volume was derived from buying by institutional investors. They were purchasing blocks of 10,000 shares and more of depressed quality issues. There also was increased market participation by the small investor last week.

During the first four trading days of last week the volume totaled 121 million shares, surpassing the previous five-day record of 110.6 million shares in the week ended Feb. 12, 1971. For the full five trading sessions of last week, the turnover amounted to 145.6 million shares.

Declining interest rates and easier money were the key factors in last week's rally. With the latest decline, to 9 per cent, the prime rate now has come down 3 percentage points since early October. It had been 12 per cent, the highest on record, since early July. High interest rates were one of the main reasons for the stock market's malaise last year.

The market was also bolstered on Monday by reaction to a court ruling that was favorable to the International Business Machines corporation, long a market favorite. The ruling overturned an anti-trust decision against IBM in a suit brought by the Telex Corp.

As a result of the favorable ruling, IBM soared 16 7/8 to 179 3/4 on Tuesday. The stock had not traded Monday because of an imbalance of orders. For the week, IBM advanced 25 3/8 points to 183 1/4.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
I Kotzin .20a	34	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
CMAT Corp	252	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
PS Inc .21e	29	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
SG Indust	60	2½	1¾	1¾	
VM Corp	16	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
bitibiPap .12e	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	
celo Chem s	76	12½	11½	12	+ ½
carshnetCo .60	13	10½	10	10½	+ ½
ddisnWesly .40	229	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
dvance Ross	255	1⅝	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
dvanced Mem	214	2¾	2½	2⅝	
dvancdMicr De	1099	6⅛	3	5	+2⅛
dvent Corp	74	16½	14½	15	—1½
sMar Inc	298	11¼	9¼	10½	+ ¼
gnico Eagl Min	410	5⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅞
ir California	28	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
laTenNGas 1.20	25	11¾	9¾	11¾	+1¾
lanthus Corp	109	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	
laskaIntl Ind	85	10	9½	10	+ ½
ldrichChm .40	20	36	32½	36	+3½
lexand Alex .70	914	26¾	25¾	25¾	
lexBaldwin 1.60	337	19¼	18¼	18¾	— ⅜
licoInc .2e	101	9¾	9¼	9½	+ ¼
llergan Pharm	173	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
llied Leisure	62	2¾	2	2¾	+ ¼
lld Teleph .40	64	11¾	10¾	11¼	+ ¾
llynBacon .35	30	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
HonBoxBd .40e	62	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
marex Inc	120	8⅞	8	8	— ⅞
m Appraisal	144	2⅜	2½	2⅝	+ ¼
m Beef Packer	132	1⅜	⅞	⅞	— ⅜
m Building .36	5	7½	6¼	7½	+1½
mExpress .60	10532	31⅜	26⅝	31⅛	+4⅝
m Filtrona .52	77	8⅝	7½	8¼	+ ⅝
mFinlCorp .04	850	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ¾
mFinlCp pfl	1103	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
mFinlCp wt	186	1	1	1	
m Furniture	103	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅞
mGreetings .25	2634	8⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ½
mLaFranc .05a	31	4	3⅛	3¾	
m Microsystm	805	8	6½	7¼	+ ⅜
m Nuclear	926	5⅛	3⅝	5	+1½
mQuasar Petro	109	9½	8⅜	8⅝	— ½
m Telecomm	136	4⅝	3⅝	4⅜	— ½
m Telev&Com	129	10	8⅜	10	+1⅜
mWeldMfg .80	40	8½	7½	8¼	+1
mmestGrp Inc	44	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ¼
mierra Devel	100	1½	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
nacomp Inc	39	7	6½	7	+ ½
nadite Inc	333	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ½
nalog Devices	74	6½	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
nderson Jacobs	298	2⅛	1⅜	2⅛	+ ⅜
nheusrBush .60	4268	27½	26⅛	26¾	+ ⅝
nta Corp	94	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
pexcoInc .40r	139	18	16	18	+2
ppldDigit. Data	140	4½	3⅞	4⅜	+ ⅝
ppld Material	295	5	4	5	+1
rgo Petrol .10e	164	10¼	8½	9	—1½
rkWaGas 1.10	77	15½	15	15½	+ ½
rlen Prop 1.20e	71	5¼	4½	5¼	+ ¾
rrow Automot	91	3½	3¼	3¼	
rrowHartH 1	273	15	14	15	+1
ArtsWayMfg .50	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Arvida Corp	165	6	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
AssdColaBtlg .34	356	9½	7½	9½	+2
AssdTrkLnA .60	60	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
Aspen Sking Cp	6	8⅜	7¾	8¼	+ ½
AtlanGasLt 1.16	267	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
AtlanNREs 1.70e	70	2¾	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅜
AtlanticStr .70	45	12⅝	11½	12½	+ ¼
Atlas Hotels .10	25	3½	2½	3⅛	+ ⅝
Atwood Oceanics	366	9	8	8½	+ ½
AtwoodOcean un	1	9	8	9	+1
AtwoodOcean wt	82	2⅛	1½	2⅛	+ ⅝
AutomMed Lab	46	15	14¼	14¾	— ¼
Azcon Corp	77	5⅞	4⅝	5⅞	+1⅛
BBDO Int 1.20	82	14½	12⅝	13½	+1½
BabcockInd .20	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
BairdWarn 1.28e	138	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Baird Atomics	84	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
Baker Bros Inc	91	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Baker Fentr .60a	44	22⅛	19	22⅛	+3⅛
BaldwnLyon .30a	245	12½	10⅞	12	+1⅛
Bally Mfg .02e	836	11⅝	8⅝	10⅜	+2
Baltek Corp	60	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
BaltPaint Chm	10	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
BangorHyd 1.28	7	11¼	11	11	— ¼
BankBldgEq .80	30	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅜
BankamRlt 1.45e	340	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅝
BantaGeo .44	46	8	6⅜	8	+1½
Barber Green .50	31	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ½
Barden Cp .40a	29	9¼	8⅝	9	
Barnes HindePh	226	14	10⅝	11¼	+ ¼
Barnes Mfg 1.30e	2	3½	3¼	3¼	.....
Barnett Winston	82	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Barnett Winst un	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
BassettFurn .80	232	16⅞	14	16½	+2⅜
Bayless Mkts .60	62	11¾	9¾	10¾	+1½
BaylyCorp .20	10	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Beard Oil .04e	279	5⅞	3⅜	5⅛	+2½
Beeline Fash .44	14	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Bekins Co .42	61	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
Bellcap Mt .85e	60	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¾
Bentley Labs	644	13⅝	12	13⅛	+1½
BergstmPap A	61	8⅞	5⅝	7	—1⅜
Berkley Corp	331	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Berkline Corp	13	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
BetzLabs .24	575	32½	30¼	31¼	+ ¼
BeverageCan .16	32	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ⅜
Beverge Mgt .22	76	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+1½
Bibb Co	40	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
BiLo Inc .04e	80	13⅛	10¼	12⅛	+2
Bio Rad Labs	4	5	5	5	
Bird &Son 2a	64	33	28	32¼	+4¼
BlackHillPw 2.32	18	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
Block DrugA .53	50	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
BlueChipStp .24	48	6⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
BluebdSupp .60a	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
BobEvanFrm .60	24	17¼	17	17¼	
Bohemia In .60b	197	12⅝	12	12½	+ ⅛
Bonanza Intl	848	2⅝	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Booth Newspap 1	40	17	15¾	17	+1¼
BoozAllenH .12	20	3	3	3	
BostonCoB 1.04	36	10	9¼	10	
Braden Ind .20	21	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Brand Insulation	14	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
BrassCraftMf .12	86	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
Brenco Inc .60a	66	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Brennand Paige	53	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+1
Brenner Ind .10e	49	7⅛	6½	7	+ ⅛
Brinco Ltd	11	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
Brinks Inc .30	347	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
Bristol Brass .40	46	8⅛	7⅛	8¼	+ ⅜
[illegible] .32	83	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
BrooksScanlo .60	12	18	17⅛	18	+1⅛
BrowardBnc .36b	29	7⅛	6½	6½	—1⅛
BrownTom Inc	482	16⅞	16½	16½	
Browning Arms	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Brunosinc .10e	37	7⅝	7	7	— ½
BuckbeeMear .40	203	4½	4	4⅛	
Buckeyeintl .05r	134	6	3⅞	5	+1⅛
Burns RL Cp .20	277	24	21⅛	23¼	+1¾
Burnup&Sims	12073	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Butler Mfg .80	364	22¼	19⅛	22⅛	+3⅛
CFS Contl Inc	368	10⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
CPT Corp	37	3½	2¾	3½	+ ½
Cable Funding	59	7½	5	6	+1
CabotJP Equit	63	3⅞	2⅝	3⅜	+ ⅛
Cafeterias .24	13	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Calbiochem	131	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Ca'Maine Foods	29	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
CalWatSvc 2.20	23	26	24⅝	26	+1½
Cal Windsor	42	4	3¼	4	+ ¼
Cambrdge Mem	134	3¾	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅜
CameronIrnWk 1	134	95	90	92	—3
CampTagg 1.20	264	23	21⅛	22¼	+1
Campus Casual 1	25	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Canandaig Wine	12	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
CannonMill n.78a	151	11⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ½
Captechinc s	10	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
Carboline .25	38	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
CardiacPacmk s	68	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+1
Carpent Pap .22e	6	6½	6⅛	6½	
Cascade Cp .30	39	9	7⅛	9	+1⅛
Cayman Corp	164	1⅛	1	1⅛	
CedarPoint .50	29	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Cencor Inc	261	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
CentMtgRlt 2.02e	125	10	4⅞	5½	—4⅛
CentTel pf 2	14	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ½
CentVtPSvc 1.28	154	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
CentyTelEnt .07a	148	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
Chambrln Mf .52	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Champ Parts .16	482	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅜
ChampProd .60	17	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Channel Cos	263	4⅛	2⅞	3⅞	+1
CharlesRiv Brdg	61	24	20	23⅛	+4
Charming Shop	129	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Chart House .96	210	22⅛	19⅛	22	+2⅛
Chatham Mfg	33	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅜
ChattmDrug .24a	45	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Chef Pierre	36	6⅛	4⅞	6⅛	+1½
ChemedCorp .52	297	10	8⅝	10	+1⅛
ChemclLearn .80	123	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Chesapeake Inst	5	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
ChiBrdIron 1.20a	698	71	68	68½	+ ½
Chieftn Devel	70	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ⅜
ChrisinSec 6.39e	198	98	88	98	+10½
ChurchFChk .15e	1142	9½	8⅛	9	+1
Cinn Finl .48	308	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
CircleIncSh 1.41e	36	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
CitznSoRl 77wt	14	6½	6	6½	+ ½
CitznsUtilA s	177	26½	24	26½	+2⅛
CitznsUtilB 1.76	97	26½	24	26½	+2⅛
ClarkJL Mfg 1a	74	29	26⅛	27	+1
Classifd Finl	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
CleveTr Rlty	109	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Clevepak Cp .60	51	9	8½	9	+ ¼
Clow Corp .66	111	8⅞	6⅛	8⅞	+2½
Coast Catamarn	91	2⅜	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅜
CoastalInd .20	21	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Coba Labs	111	8⅝	8	8⅜	+1
CoburnOptic .38e	39	11	10½	10½	— ½
CocaBtlgLA .74	604	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅝
CocaBtlgLA pf 2	9	25½	24⅛	25½	+1
CocaBtlgMia .20	167	7½	7	7¼	+ ¼
CocaBtlgMA .20	34	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
CocaBtlgCons .40	33	7½	6½	7½	+1
CocaBtlMidw .48	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Codex Corp	191	18⅛	16½	18⅛	+1¾
Coheren Radiatn	835	9⅛	6	9	+3
ColemanAm Cos	21	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Columbia Corp	112	3⅛	2⅜	3⅛	+ ⅜
Com Share Inc	12	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
CombanksCp .40	6	12	11	12	+1
Combined Prop	21	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
ComClrgHse .26a	194	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Coml Resources	132	5	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
Coml Shear .60a	27	21	16½	21	+4½
ComwlthNG 1.62	30	14⅛	13⅛	14	
CornwlNRlt 1.21e	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	
CornwlTelPa 1.70	50	23	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
CommunInd .28	66	10⅛	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
Commun Prop	69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Compuscan Inc	74	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Comput Automat	515	5⅛	3⅞	5	+1
CompuElSys .10a	53	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Computer Mach	304	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Computer Usage	13	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Computrvisn Cp	420	5⅞	4⅛	5⅞	+1⅛
Comtech Labs	221	4⅛	3	4	+1⅛
Comten Inc	178	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
ConceptInc .07e	83	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
ConnNatGas 2.80	12	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅜
ConsPapers 3	83	34⅛	33½	34	+ ⅛
ConsolTomak Ld		9	9	9	
ConsumDist .12	1	8½	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
ContConvyEq .14	37	6⅛	4⅞	6¼	+1
ContlHairProd s	26	7⅛	6⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
ContlWest Ind	29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ConwedCorp .50e	32	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Coquina Oil	36	18½	17½	17⅛	— ½
Corco Inc .56a	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Cordis Corp	293	30⅛	23	24	—3½
CorancoCo 1.20a	20	22½	22	22½	+ ½
CornellusCo .15e	85	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cotton Petrol	86	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Cousins Prop	241	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
CraddTerry .66	77	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Cross Co	329	11⅛	9½	11⅛	+2
CrownAmer .36a	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
CrumpEH .20	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
CullumCos .32	57	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curtice Burns A	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
CurtisNoll .60	254	11	10⅛	11	+1
Dairy Queen Str	14	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
Daniel Intl .60	400	15⅛	15	15½	+ ½
Danly Mach .50	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Danners Inc	27	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
DartDrug .13	101	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
Data 100 Corp	1082	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1½
Datapoint Corp	133	8⅛	6⅛	8½	+1⅛
Datascope Corp	184	14½	13⅛	13⅞	— ⅛
DaytnMall 1.20a	19	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Debron Corp .80	14	8⅛	8½	8½	— ⅛
DecisnData Coml	352	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
DEKALB Ag .20	2431	34⅛	32	33⅛	— ¼
Delhi Intl Oil	88	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
DelMontePrp .44	275	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
DelaValRlt 1.37e	12	9	8	8	— ⅛
DeLux Check .48	1589	25½	23⅛	24⅛	+1
DenisonMin 1.40	26	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+ ⅛
Dentalloy Inc	24	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Denv Rl Est .60a	38	7	6⅛	7	+ ½
DetrexChem .52e	32	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
DetCanTun 1.30	9	9½	9½	9½	
DetIntBridge 2a	2	26½	26¼	26¼	— ¼
Devcon Intl	15	2½	2½	2½	
Diagnostic Data	315	7½	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
DiamonCoal .40a	63	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
DiamCrysSlt .40	152	12⅞	9⅞	12⅞	+2
Diamondhd Cp	121	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
DiamSh pf2.16	40	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
DigitalComp Con	16	1	1	1	— ⅛
DiscounNY 5.90e	112	38	34	38	+4
Distributo Inc s	28	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Dixel Ind	87	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
DixonCrucible 1a	16	14¼	14	14¼	
Docutel Corp	828	4⅛	3⅛	4½	+ ⅞
DoeSpun .15e	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Dollar General	75	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Domain Ind .50e	47	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
DonaldsonInc .66	90	14½	13⅛	14½	+1¼
Donovan Cos .80	25	6⅞	6	6⅛	+ ⅜
Dorchester Gas	2074	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
DoughtyBr .20e	24	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Dow Jones 1	309	20⅛	18½	20½	+2
Dowdle Oil	192	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Downe Commun	362	3	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
DownenZior Knit	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
DoyleDaneBe .96	175	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
DuckwallStr .16	43	6⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+1
Ducomun Inc 1a	33	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Dunkin Donuts	161	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Durlron Co .88	16	10⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅜
DurrFillMed .12	34	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Dynatech Corp	25	7	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
EDS Nuclear .30	67	11½	10⅛	10⅛	—1
ESL Inc	40	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
Early Calif Ind	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Earth Sciences	192	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅞
Eastmet Cp 1.20	239	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—1⅛
EconomicLab .40	957	25⅛	23½	25½	+3½
ElPasoElec .88	488	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
ElbaSystem .25e	35	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Electro Nuclen	190	6⅛	5⅛	6	— ½
ElectProtAm .10		6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Electron Arrays	408	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ¼
Elscint Ltd	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Emersons Ltd	198	5	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
EnergyConv Dev	152	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
Energy Ventures	15	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Envirodyne	275	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
Environ Resrch	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
EquityOil .60	252	15⅛	12⅞	13⅛	—1⅛
Ethan Allen .55	149	14⅛	12⅛	14	+1⅛
Evans Inc .30e	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
ExchngeBncp .44	44	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Exchange OilGs	127	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Executive Ind	68	3	2⅛	3	+ ½
Extracorpl Med	151	17⅛	15	17½	+2½
FB Truck Ln .12		3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Fabri Tek Inc	126	⅞	⅞	⅞	
FairLanes .10	206	4⅛	3⅛	4½	+1⅛
Falconbrdg Mn	1	29⅛	28	28⅛	
Famlian Corp s	38	3½	3½	3½	
Farinon Elec	324	14½	12⅛	14⅛	+1⅛
FarmerBros .40	229	14⅛	10⅛	14⅛	+3⅛
FedRltyInv .96e	2	8⅛	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Fed ScrewW 1.20	5	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
FederatdCap .60	399	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅜
FedIncPvt .90e	110	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅜
Fingerhut Corp	301	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Finnigan Corp	54	12½	11	12	+1⅛
FstBostCo 1.25e	325	18⅛	16	17½	+1⅛
FstCap Cp 1.40	22	24	21	24	+2½
FstCommerce 1	165	11½	11	11	— ⅛
FstComRlt 2.40e	135	9⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
FstContRE 1.40e	170	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
FstMemRlt 1.89e	52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Fst Natl Charter	2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
Fst RRBk Ga .40	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
Flichbg GE 1.36	9	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
Flexsteel Ind .28	41	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+1
Flickinger .60a	107	13½	12⅛	13⅛	+1⅛
FloridaCyp Gsyd	95	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
FloridGtfRl 1.44a	49	10½	9	10⅛	+1⅛
FloridMngM .12e	139	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Floyd Eml .28	111	4⅛	3½	3⅛	— ½
FoodTownStr .16	70	21⅛	17½	20⅛	+3⅛
ForestOilCp 2a	984	10	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
Fotomat Corp	2478	4⅛	2⅛	4½	+1½
FranklinCp .10e	102	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
FranklinElec .28	35	7⅛	7	7	
FraserMfg 1.50a	47	9⅛	7½	9	+1½
FredrikHerr .32e	67	3⅛	3	3½	+ ⅛
FredHllywd .20r	29	5	4½	5	+ ⅛
Friedmnind .18a	89	4⅛	3⅛	4	— ½
FriendIceCr .06	471	18	15½	18	+2½
Friona Ind	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
FrostieEnt .17r	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
FrozenFdExp .30	24	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ½
FullerHB .40	165	9⅛	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
FultonNat .40	18	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
FurrsCafe .28	63	7⅛	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
Gates Learjet	207	6	5	6	+1
GatewayTran .60	34	7	5½	7	+1½
GeicoFnld Cp .18	823	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+1½
Gelman Inst	61	3⅛	3	3½	+ ½
Gen Automation	1415	8⅛	6⅛	7½	+ ⅛
GenAutoPts .56	55	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
Gen Binding	337	14	12½	12½	—1
General Care	2	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
GenCrudeOil .30	78	49	47	49	
GenEnergy .20e	2175	13½	12	13⅛	+1⅛
GenFinlSys .12b	218	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ½
Gen Health Svc	128	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
GenShalePd .80b	19	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
GenTelCal pf 1	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
GenTCal 56pf.96	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Genova Inc	18	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gilbert Assoc .54	217	14⅛	13⅛	14½	+ ⅛
Gifford Inst .13	212	4⅛	3⅛	4½	+1⅛
GoldenStat Fds	23	16½	14⅛	16½	+2⅛
GouldsPump 1.20	18	30⅛	29½	30½	+1
GovtEmpFin .32	248	6⅛	5	6⅛	+1⅛
GracoInc .05	60	8½	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
GrahamMagnt s	109	6½	6	6½	+ ½
GraphicCont .40a	20	11	8⅛	11	+2⅛
Graph Scanning	171	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
Graphic Science	1011	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
GravesTrkLn .28	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gray Tool .16	298	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
GrtAmCp .50	22	11⅛	11	11	— ½
GtMidwest Cp	18	6	4⅞	6	+1⅛
GreenMt Pow	48	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	49	2⅞	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
GreyAdvrtg .60	295	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
GuardianPkg .25	27	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
GulfEnergDev s	5	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
Gulf Interst .10e	13	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
HNC Mtg Rlty	1298	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
HON Ind .28a	66	11	9	10⅛	+1⅛
HachChem .10e	25	8⅞	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Hahn EW .20	248	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Hambro Hamlet	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	59	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
HamiltBroExp un	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet	95	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Hamilton InvTr	332	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
HandyDan Home	9	4½	3½	4½	+1
HannafrdBro .52		9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Hardwicke Cos	29	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ½
Harper&Row .44	134	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+1
HavatamCig .40b	117	8	7⅛	7⅛	
Heath Tecna	175	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Hechinger Co	28	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
HenredFurn .40a	77	12½	9⅛	12	+2⅛
HexagonLab s	812	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
HexcelCorp .56	199	10	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
Hickory Furnitr	339	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Higbee Co 1.40	10	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
HinesLumber 2	9	27½	24½	27½	+3
HollywdPark 1	40	13½	12	13½	+1½
HomewdCp .04e	20	4½	4⅛	4½	+1
HookDrugs .61e	59	15	13⅛	14½	+ ⅛
Hoover Co .92	739	12⅞	11½	12	— ⅛
HorizResrch .01e	5	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Howell Corp	86	18⅛	16½	17⅛	+1⅛
HubingerCo 1.40	75	20⅛	18½	19½	+ ½
udsnPPap .60e	22	18	16⅛	17	+ ½
Hughes Supply	290	7⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Hunt Mfg .32	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Hyatt Corp	2494	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Hyatt Intl	226	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
HydraulicCo 1.44	3	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
Hydrom Filt .10b	14	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
HysterCo .60a	306	12	11	12	+1⅛
IDS RltyTr wt	257	⅛	⅛	⅛	
IMS Intl	1064	7⅛	5⅛	6⅞	+1⅛
IVAC Cp .10e	171	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Identicon Corp	9	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Immuno Scienc	15	5½	5½	5½	
ImodcoInc s	35	10⅛	9	10⅛	+1⅛
IndepSq Sec 1.68	112	17	16⅛	16⅞	+ ⅛
Indian Head 1	5	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
IndMtgRlt 1.30p	53	5⅞	5⅛	5⅞	+ ½
Indpls Wat 1.70	49	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
Industl Fuels s	194	14½	13	13	—1½
IndustNucInc .06	434	4⅛	3⅞	4½	+ ⅛
Inforex Inc	124	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Informatn Inl	297	10⅛	8⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
Inform Magnet	2	1½	1½	1½	
Instrument Lab	757	4⅛	2⅛	4	+1½
Intel Corp	1866	30½	23⅛	30⅛	+7⅛
Intercont Energ	123	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Intercrft Ind .20	26	4	3½	3⅛	— ⅛
IntrmtnGs 1.28a	25	12½	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Int Alumin .20	48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
IntBnkWash .25	16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
IntBkWashA .25	57	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Int Basic Econ	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Interplastics .20e	22	9	7½	7½	
InterprovPipe 1	18	14½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
Intersil Inc	424	3⅛	2	3	+1⅛
Invent Inc	31	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
IowaSouUt 1.92	78	22⅛	20⅛	22½	+2½
JBsBigBoy .04e	124	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
JMB Rlty Tr un	18	9½	8½	9½	+1
JacobsonStrs .30	14	5½	5⅛	5½	
JamesRiver .10e	50	9	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Jamesbury .50	180	13	11½	13	+ ⅛
JasonEmpire .32	118	3⅛	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Jensen Curtis	153	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	329	26	22⅛	25½	+2½
JohnsonEF .70	153	14⅛	10	14⅛	+4⅛
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	74	14⅛	13	13⅛	—1
JustinInd .40	32	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
KMS Indust	672	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
KRM Petroleum	22	2	2	2	
KV Pharm .20	90	5½	4⅛	5⅛	+1⅛
Kaiser Steel 1.50	1627	27⅛	25⅛	26	+1
Kaiser Stl pf1.46	18	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Kalvar Corp	121	4⅞	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
KamanCpA .80	168	14½	12	14⅛	+2⅛
Kaman Cp pf 1	7	15½	12⅛	15½	+2½
Kampgrnds Am	269	2	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
KarProd .10e	51	9½	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
KearnTreck .10e	587	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
KearneyNatl .48	41	5⅛	4⅛	5	— ⅛
KeithClark .50e	26	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Kelly Svcs .60	164	10	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
Konal Drilling	192	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
KerrAddis A .40a	14	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Keuffel Esser .48	66	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1
Keydata Corp	35	2	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
Keyes Fibre 1	44	13½	12	13½	+1½
Keystne Center	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
KeystoneInt .36a	115	13⅛	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	76	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Knape&Vogt .80	90	11	8⅛	10⅛	+1½
Knudsen Cp .60	45	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Koger Propert	145	6⅛	6½	6½	
Koss Corp	133	5⅛	3⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Kratos	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
KruegerWA .56	16	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
KuhlmanCp .50a	226	6⅞	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
Kulicke&Soffa	50	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
LMF Corp .20	69	3⅛	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
LTV Cp 78wt	366	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40	93	10	7½	8½	+1
LacledeStl .20a	294	29½	23⅛	28½	+4⅛
LakeSupPow .88	23	9	8½	8½	— ⅛
LancastColon .36	181	6½	4⅛	6⅛	+2
Lance Inc .48a	175	17½	16⅛	17⅛	+1⅛
LaneCo .60a	89	15	13⅛	14⅛	+1½
LawrysFds .18	37	4⅛	4	4	
LawsonProd .12	489	19½	18	19½	+1½
LawterChem .34	329	15⅞	13⅛	15⅞	+2
Lazare Kaplan	2	3	3	3	
Leadville Corp	148	2⅛	1½	2⅛	+ ⅛
Lear Petrol Cp	63	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Loewy Mot .32a	75	9½	7	9½	+2½
LeggPlatt .32	307	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
LevingsShip .45e	527	16½	15½	17⅛	+2⅛
Lexitron Corp	131	4½	4	4½	+ ½
Liberty Homes	188	2½	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
LilChamp Food	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
LimitedStrs .08	45	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
Lin Broadcastg	595	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+1⅛
LincnTelTel 1.60	1	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
LindbergCp .60a	44	14⅛	12½	14⅛	+1½
LiquidTransp .30	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Little AD .20	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Loctite Cp .09	1108	9	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
Logicon Inc	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
LoneStarBr .60a	38	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
LongvwFib 6.80	4	113	113	113	
Loomis Co .10e	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
LaLdOffExp B	127	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
LouisvGE pf1.25	9	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ½
LouisvGE pf	81	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ½
Lowes Co .13	1012	31⅛	28⅛	31⅛	+2⅛
Lynden Transprt	18	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
LyonMetal .80a	9	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
M&T Mfg 1.04e	57	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1½
MCI Communcat	769	3	2⅛	2⅛	
MFY Ind .16	19	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
MGF Oil Corp	106	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
MSI Data Corp	174	8⅞	7⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
MTS Systems .10	3	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
MacDermid .52	92	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Mack Strs .16a	40	3	2½	3	+ ½
MacMillBloed 2	19	25	23½	24½	+1
Macrodata Cp	464	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
MadisnGsEl 1.20	205	12⅞	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Magma Energy	15	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Magma Pow Co	219	4½	4	4	— ½
MagneticInt .02b	55	3½	3	3½	+ ½
MajorRlty .05e	254	1⅛	1½	1⅛	— ⅛
Malinckrd In .40	963	40⅛	37½	39	+1½
Manitowoc 1a	28	16	13⅞	15½	+2
ManningGas Oil	32	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Marcus Corp	24	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
Marine Colloids	87	10	8¾	10	+1¼
Marion Corp	153	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
MaritimeFr Car	211	8⅛	7⅛	8½	+1
MarkProd .25e	68	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
MarkTwnBnc .60	48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
MarketFacts .40	139	7	5⅛	7	+1⅛
MarthaWhite .60	27	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
MaryKay .16	222	18⅛	15⅛	18⅛	+2
MaulLd & Pinap	43	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
May Petrol	215	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
McCormick .40a	117	30½	26⅛	30½	+3⅛
McDowllEnt .10e	119	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
McMoran Expl	264	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
McQuay Pfex .78	107	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
Measurex Corp	314	16	14⅛	16	+2
Medcom Inc	95	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
MedElSci Ph	141	3⅞	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
Medtronic	966	30⅛	26	30⅛	+4⅛
Merchantsinc .80	99	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+1⅛
MerchntsNtl .15h	7	13	12	13	+1⅛
Meridian Inv	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Mervyns	123	cww¼	19¾	22	+2¾
Metex Corp	4	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
Metpath Inc 1	102	6½	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
MeyerFred .30b	352	15⅞	13⅛	15½	+2⅛
Microdata Cp	248	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+1
Microform Data	280	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+1⅛
MicrowaveSem s	38	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
MidCentral Prop	1	4⅛	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
MidTexCom .28	62	8½	7⅛	8½	+1⅛
MidlandCap 1e	54	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
MidwestDist A	255	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
MidwtnFidlty .44	24	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
MidwGasTr 1.20	16	13⅛	12	13⅛	+1⅛
MilelrRlty 1.22e	23	8⅛	8½	8⅛	+ ⅛
Miller Herm .24	97	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Millipore Cp .16	105	34	31	34	+3½
MilwProSpt .23e	8	3	3	3	— ⅛
MineSaftyAp .60	25	24	22	23	—1
Miner Ind	112	3⅛	2½	3⅛	+ ⅞
Mineral Enginrg	121	5	4½	4⅛	— ⅛
Minnesota Fab	245	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
Minnesot Gs 1.60	61	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
MiracleRec Eqp	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
MissValGas 1.12	14	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1
MrsSmithsP .14	82	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	
Mobile GsSv 1.24	13	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1⅛
Modern Merch	335	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+2
ModularCom Sys	296	9	7⅛	8⅛	+ ½
MogulCorp .32	127	12	10⅛	11⅛	+ ½
Molex Inc	170	11½	11	11½	+ ½
Monfort Colo	72	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Monmt J Clb .50	12	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Moore Corp .92	569	43⅛	40⅛	43	+2⅛
MooreProd .40	8	6⅛	6½	6½	— ⅛
Moore Sam .16	223	13⅛	11⅛	13½	+2½
Moran Bros	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
MorrisonInc .60r	78	15	13⅛	15	+1½
MtgInvWsh .35e	179	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	— ½
Mosiek Corp	1562	7½	6⅛	7½	+1½
MotionInd .03e	309	11½	9⅛	11½	+1⅛
MotClubAm .14	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
MuellerPaul .60b	6	7½	7	7½	+ ½
Multimedia .32	41	11⅛	10	11⅛	+1⅛
MurphyMotF .30	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
MurrayMfg 1.56e	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Myersind .10	51	4⅛	3⅛	3½	— ⅛
Mylan Labs	6	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
NBT Corp 1	25	14½	14	14½	
NEI Corp	72	4	4	4	
NJB Inv wt	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	
NRG Inc	166	2½	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
NUS Corp A	4	8½	8½	8½	
NaChursInt .05h	92	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
Narrag Cap .20e	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
NatByProd 1.20	28	16	14½	15	+ ½
NatConven Str	52	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Nat CSS	282	10⅛	8½	9½	+ ⅛
NatData Comm	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Nat Data Corp	1wt	6½	4½	5⅛	+1⅛
NatGasOil .50b	2	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
NatLiberty .10e	407	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
NatMedical Care	248	5½	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Nat Mine Svc .50	270	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+1
NatMobileConc		4	4	4	
Nat Patents	1367	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Nat SecResh .60e	55	3⅛	3	3½	
NatTelephne s	120	13⅛	12½	13½	
NatUtilInd 1	31	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
NatValveMfg .80	17	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
NationwRE 1.03e	30	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
NeedhmHarp .56	34	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
Neutrogena Cp	28	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
NewAmFnd .38e	23	5½	4⅛	5½	+ ⅛
NewBruns Scien	72	3½	12½	3½	+1
NewHavWat 3.05	2	30	29½	29½	
NJ NatGas 1.32	67	13½	11	13⅛	+2⅛
NewPennEx .28e	16	4½	3⅞	4½	+ ⅛
NewellCos .50	120	5	4	5	+1
NicoletInst .10e	454	7	6⅛	6⅛	+ ½
Nielsen A .36	1255	15⅛	11½	15⅛	+3⅛
Nielsen B .36	864	14⅞	11⅛	14⅞	+3⅛
Nobility Homes	28	3⅛	2⅛	3	+ ½
Noble Affiliates	86	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
NolandCo .64	45	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
NorandaMinA 2	22	31⅛	28½	31⅛	+3⅛
Nord Resrcs	11	8	8	8	
Nordstrm Inc .40	106	16⅛	14⅛	16½	+2⅛
NorCaroNG .92	98	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
Nor EurpOil .30a	78	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
Noreast Pet .20r	31	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
NorStaBanco 1	72	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Northrp King .03	2279	20	17⅛	17½	—1⅛
NwstNatGas .76	307	8	7⅛	7⅞	
NwstnFinCp .30	37	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
Nwt FinInv 1.67e	40	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
NwstPubSvc 1.70	119	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1
Noxell Cp .56	387	13	12½	13	+ ½
Nuclear Dynam	98	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
NuclearSvcs .10h	142	7	6	6½	+ ½
OceanDrExp .20	1012	35	33½	33⅛	—1
Ocean Explor	134	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas	18	10⅛	10	10	
Offsh Logistic	294	8⅛	7⅛	8	— ⅛
OgilvyMather 1	623	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	+1½
OhioFerroAl .80a	33	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Oil Shale Corp	960	3	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
OldStone Mtg	23	3½	3⅛	3½	
OlympiaBrw .80	68	11	9⅛	11	+1⅛
Omaha Natl 1.50	33	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
OmniSpectra .15	36	2½	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
Optical Coatg Lb	93	6½	5⅛	6	— ⅛
Orbanco Inc	66	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
OreFreezDry Fd	178	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
Ormont Drg Ch	123	3½	2⅞	3½	+ ⅛
OtterTailPw 1.56	146	18½	17½	18½	+1⅛
Overmyer Cp .28	14	4	4	4	+ ⅛
OwensMinor .32	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
OxfrdPendltn .60	2	11⅛	9⅛	11⅛	+2⅛
PEC Indust s	33	11	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
PVO Intl .60r	38	9⅛	8⅛	8¼	— ¾
PabstBrew 1	3669	20⅛	18½	20⅛	+2
Paccarinc .20e	257	21⅛	19½	20⅛	— ½
PacCoastHold s	134	2½	2⅛	2½	
PacForEast Lin	68	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ⅛
PacGamRo 1.17r	107	22	19⅛	20⅛	+1½
Pac Lumber 2.80	217	50	48⅛	49⅛	+ ⅛
PacUnSvc .20a	14	13	13	13	
PacWestn Ind	38	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
Page Airways	1	4	4	4	
PakWellCp .28a	2	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
PakoCorp .27e	10	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Pamex Fds Inc	5	2½	2½	2½	
Pandick Press	80	3½	2⅛	3½	+1⅛
ParkOhioInd .50	31	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
Parker Drilling	534	22½	21	21½	— ⅛
Paul Revere 1.31e	116	11⅛	11½	11½	
Pauley Petrolm	186	4½	2⅛	4	+1⅛
PayLessDrg .34	180	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
Pay N Pak .40	919	12	9⅛	12	+2½
Pay n Save .25	152	12⅛	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
PaylessCash .20	341	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	+2½
PeachtreeDrs .12	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
PeaveyCo 1	139	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
PeerlessMfg .44e	13	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Penn Corp	10	3⅛	3	3⅛	
PennVa 1.80a	33	72	70	72	+2
PennEnterp 1.40	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Pennz La T xB	685	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
PennzOffsnGs B	3553	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
Penril Corp	190	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Pentalrind s	53	5	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
Pepsi CBWsh .40	77	5⅛	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
PerryDrug Strs	66	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
PetersonH&H .34	72	7 9½	7	9¼	+2¼
Petrolite 1.10	147	58	55	56½	—1
PettiboneCp .60b	37	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
PhysioConrl Cp	172	12½	11⅛	12½	+1
PiedmtAvia .50e	151	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pinkertons 1.25	451	25⅛	23⅛	26⅛	+3½
PioneerFood .10	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Pioneer HiBred	1962	26½	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
Pioner Std El .18	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Pioneer Wstn	146	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Pizza Inn	162	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Planet Oil Mln	364	2⅛	1	1⅞	+ ⅛
PollutnCont Ind	112	3	2½	2⅛	— ⅛
Polymer Mat .20	51	7	6½	6⅛	— ⅛
Popoil Bros .40	68	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
PostCorp .56	25	7⅛	6	7	+1
Pott Ind .60	342	26⅛	24⅛	26⅛	+2
Powers Reg .70	29	7	6½	7	+ ⅛
PrecMetalH .25e	699	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞	— ⅛
Precisn Castpart	6	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
PrestoProd .25a	86	9⅛	7⅛	9½	+2⅛
PrestonTruck .25	33	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+1⅛
Preway Inc .44	8	5½	5½	5½	
Prime Inc	30	3½	3½	3½	
PrincetonCh Res	23	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+1
Progressive Cp s	219	5	3⅛	4⅛	+1⅛
ProprtTrAm .92e	50	4	3⅛	3⅛	
PubSvcNCar .92	102	8⅛	7½	8½	+1
Pulaski Furnitur	70	6⅛	6	6⅛	+1
Puritan Bennett	214	26½	24⅛	26¼	+1½
Putnm Duo Cap	244	3½	2½	3½	+1
PutDuoInc 1.20a	1	13½	13½	13½	
QuakerChem .80	35	13½	13	13½	+ ½
QualityInns Int	55	2	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
Queen Casual .40	55	9⅛	8	9	+1
RLI Corp	3	3	3	3	
RPM Inc .16	96	11½	11	11	
Ragen Precison	74	3⅛	2½	3½	+1
Rainbow Resrcs	74	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Rapidata Inc	20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Rapoca Energy	258	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Ratner Corp .30	2	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Raychem Corp	141	191	171	186	+16
RaymondCp .30b	45	9	8	9	+1
Real Est Data	55	3	2⅛	2⅞	— ⅛
RltyMtgInv 1.55e	175	9⅛	6½	8⅛	+ ⅛
Recognition Eq	655	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Recaclron Corp	75	2⅛	1⅛	2½	— ⅛
Redken Labs	455	14⅛	11⅛	14	+2⅛
Regency Elec .40	734	17½	14½	17	+2½
RelianceUniv .60	11	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Research Fuels	95	2	1½	2	+ ½
ReserveOil Min	113	15	14	14½	+ ½
Reuter Inc	15	3½	3	3½	+ ½
Revell Inc .40b	48	7	6½	7	+ ½
RexPlastics .15e	32	8⅛	8½	8½	
Rexco Ind .40	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Reyn&Reyn .32	102	13⅛	13	13⅛	
RichsInc 1.16	73	14	13⅛	14	+ ⅛
Riekes &Son .32	83	9⅛	7⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
Ringaround Pds	671	6½	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
RivalMfg 1.40	1625	20½	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
RoadwayExp .30	1643	29	26⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
Roberts John	4	3⅛	2½	2½	—1½
RobrtsnDisSy .40	30	11⅛	11½	11½	— ⅛
Rocket Resrch	285	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Rodac Corp	121	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
RogersBros .40	74	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ⅛
Rollins Burd .52a	110	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Rosemount Inc	20	9⅛	7⅛	9	+1⅛
Rospatch Cp .36b	7	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Rotron Inc .25	25cxr		13¼	13⅛	+ ¼
Rouse Co	1464	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
RoweFurn .32b	40	6	4⅛	6	+1⅛
RuckerPher .25e	23	8	7	7	— ½
RussellStover .56	238	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
RykoffSE .40	228	11	9⅛	11	+1⅛
Ryland Grp .02e	157	7	5½	7	+1⅛
S&S Corp .04a	62	12⅛	11⅛	11½	—1
SG Metals A	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Sandgate Corp	18	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
SantaAnita .75p	92	5	4⅛	4⅞	
Saslow DL Co	147	9⅛	7⅛	9⅛	+1⅛
SavannaFd 2.24a	53	16½	16	15	
Scherer RP .18	595	11½	9	10½	—
Scholl Inc .52	131	8⅛	7	8⅛	+1⅛
Schulman .20e	37	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ½
Scope Inc	149	4½	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Scottish Inns Am	152	2	1	2	+ ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	413	2	⅞	2	+1⅛
Sea Pines	132	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Sea World	213	6⅞	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Sealed Air	137	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Seaburg Ind .60b	75	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Seiscom Delta	38	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
Sensormatic	179	1½	1⅛	1½	
Serv Merchand s	119	6⅞	5⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Servicemster .60	100	20⅛	18⅛	20	+1⅛
SevenUpCo .72	1055	22½	20	20⅛	
ShakleeCp .40	137	8⅛	7	8	+1
Sheldahl Co	103	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
ShellCanLtd .30	17	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
ShippersDisp .36	7	6	5½	6	+ ⅛
ShoneyBigB .20	137	11	8½	10⅛	+2½
Shop&Go .10r	31	4⅛	4	4	
Shorewood Corp	26	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ½
Sierra Rsrch	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Sigma Intl .20	134	19½	16⅛	19	+2⅛
Sigmaform Cp	38	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
SigmorCp A .30e	263	11	9⅛	10⅛	+1
Signetics Cp	1514	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
Siliconix Inc	44	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+1
SilverKingMin s	115	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
SimpsonInd 1	34	10½	9⅛	10	+1
Skyline Oil	61	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
SnapOnTools .54	715	28⅛	24	25⅛	+5
SolidState Scient	92	10	8⅛	9	—1
Sonoco Prod .60a	35	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
Sonoma Vineyds	53	1⅞	1½	1⅞	+ ⅛
Sorg Printing .30	65	2⅛	2½	2½	
Soundscriber Cp	151	2	1½	2	+ ½
Source Cap .95e	169	9	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	50	22½	21⅞	22½	+ ⅛
Southn Airwy	166	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Southn Bancp 1	41	16	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
SouthCalWat 1.08	41	11⅛	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
Southn Conn Gas	40	19⅛	17⅛	19⅛	+2⅛
SouthnInd 1a	14	12⅛	12	12⅛	
SouthnNatlMC .72	13	14	12	14	+2
SouthnUnion Pd	320	22½	19⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
SouthIdPap .40	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Sthwst Airlines	127	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Sowst Factories	126	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	151	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Swstn Pet Ch .28	26	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Sthwst Scot Inns	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
SwstnElSvc 1.24	9	14⅛	13	14⅛	+1⅛
Southwst Leasng	1	⅞		1	+ ⅛
SouwstnDrg .80	13	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Spacelabs Inc	251	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Spartan Foods	95	6⅛	5½	6	+ ½
Spectra Physics	1031	11½	8⅛	11⅛	+3⅛
Spectral Dynam	56	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+1
SpeddNewsp .44	105	12	10⅛	11⅛	+1½
Sta Rite Ind .70	45	10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
Stanadyne .92a	73	12½	10⅛	12½	+1⅛
StdRegistr 1.50a	141	15	13⅛	14⅛	+1½
Standun Inc	340	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
StanleyHome 1	37	11	9½	10½	+1
State Exploratn	45	12½	12	12	— ½
Steak&Ale .05e	407	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Steak n Shak .24	123	8	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Sterling Strs .20	7	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
Stewart Info .70	43	6	4⅛	6	+1½
StewrtSandwch s	30	st	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Storage Technol	459	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Story Chemical	91	6⅛	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas	125	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
StrawbClth 1.20b	49	18½	17	18	+1
SturmRuger .30a	14	6½	6	6½	+ ½
SueAnnInc .30	102	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
Sullair Corp	282	11⅛	8⅞	11	+2⅛
SummitProp 1.10	61	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
Sunlite Oil Ltd	126	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Sunstar Foods	127	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Superior El .24	152	5⅛	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
Supreme Eq	53	4⅛	2½	4⅛	+1⅛
Survival Tech	36	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Swedlow Inc	52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Sycor Inc	87	6	4⅛	6	+1½
SynerconCp .40e	4	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	21	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
TIME DC .30	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Tab Prod .10	31	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1½
Taco Bell	412	8⅛	6½	8⅛	+1⅛
Tally Corp	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
TampaxInc 1.60a	1911	39⅛	35½	39⅛	+1⅛
Taylor Rent .16	55	11⅛	8⅛	10⅛	+2⅛
Taylor Wine .60	533	17	13⅛	16⅛	+2⅛
Technicare Cp	390	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
TecumsPd 1.60a	51	29½	25½	29	+3½
Tele Comunicat	233	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Telecommun Ind	26	6	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Telecredit Inc	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
TelemedCp s	25	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Telescience Inc	54	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Tennant Co .48	64	25½	20	25½	+5½
Tenneco Offshre	1109	7⅛	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
TennecoOffsh un	1	122	121	122	+1
TennNatGas .80	21	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
Terra Resources	166	10⅛	9½	10	+ ½
TerrydalRl 1.47e	12	11	10½	11	+ ½
TexasFst Mtg	22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ThalhmrBro .62b	13	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Thermal Power	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Thermo Electrn	197	14⅞	12⅛	14⅛	+2⅛
Threshold Tech	106	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Tiffany & Co .30	37	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ½
Tipperary Corp	755	6⅛	5½	5⅞	
Tolley Intl Cp	350	16½	14	14½	— ⅛
TonyLama .06e	36	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
ToroCo .53	95	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Toth Aluminum	90	4	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
Towle Mfg .76	20	8½	8	8	— ⅛
TranscoCos .80	1101	8⅛	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
Transconti Oil	120	3⅛	3	3	
Transocean Oil	49	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
TremcoInc .64	86	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
Tri Chem .16	29	8⅛	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Triangle Corp	40	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Triton O&G	335	2	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
TropixTogs s	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
TwinDiscClu 1.30	28	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Tymshare Inc	1327	8½	7⅛	8⅛	+1
Tyson Foods	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
UA Col Cblvsn	53	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
UB Finl .52	29	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
UNA Corp .10a	80	3⅛	3	3⅛	
UniCapital Cp	1094	2½	1½	2⅛	+ ⅛
Union Planter	80	xp⅛	8½	8½	—1½
UnionSplCp 1	57	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
UnitArtThea .20a	38	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
Unit Cable Telev	262	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
UnitKensM .20e	58	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
US Sugar 2a	43	47½	47	47½	+2
US Surgical Cp	23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
US TruckLin .60	97	11⅛	10⅛	11	+ ⅛
UnitogCo .50	76	13⅛	11⅛	13⅛	+2⅛
UnivFoods 1.10	116	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+1½
Univ Gas&Oil	12	3	2½	3	+ ½
UnivInstrmt .12a	219	8⅛	5⅛	8	+2½
Universty Patent	52	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
UpprPenPw 1.72	19	16	15⅛	16	+ ⅛
Utils Inds Cp	195	8	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	5	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
Vail Assoc	44	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
Valleylab Inc	31	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+1⅛
Valmont Ind	411	18⅛	16½	16½	—1⅛
VanDyk Resrch	428	12⅛	8½	10⅛	—1⅛
VanSchaack .28	78	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+ ½
Vance Sanders	85	2⅞	2	2⅞	+ ⅛
Vaughn Jack .32	28	19	18½	19	+1
VelcroInd .60	174	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
VeloBind Inc	516	3⅛	1⅞	3⅛	+1⅛
VentronCp .44	30	22½	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
Victoria Stations	299	9⅛	7⅛	9½	+2⅛
Viking Ind	167	6⅛	4⅛	6⅛	+1⅛
Viponl Chem	39	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Va Chemical .80	11	18	17⅛	18	+ ½
Va Intl	46	12⅛	11½	12	+ ½
VisualGraphics s	50	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Visual Science s	61	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Volume Shoe .34	228	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+ ⅛
WD 40 Co .60	73	13½	12½	13⅛	+1⅛
WadswthPb .10e	14	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Waldbaum s	7	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
Walker Color	33	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Walls Ind .28	18	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+1⅛
WaltJimin 1.40e	2	6	6	6	
WalterJimInv .80		6	6	6	
Wangco Inc	177	5	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
Warner El .70	29	10	8⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Warner Nall Cp	51	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
WashgtnGrp .25r	83	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
WashNatGs 1.08	159	10⅛	9⅛	10½	+ ⅛
Wash Scientif	66	2⅛	1⅛	2⅛	+1
Water Assoc .05e	21	19	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
WausauPapr .60	3	10½	10½	10½	
Waxman Ind .06	59	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
Webb Co .68	6	9½	9½	9½	
Webb Resrcs	75	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Weco Developmt	130	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Weeden Co	114	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
WeightWatc .20a	1159	8	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
WeingartenJ .40e	14	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	56	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅛
Welltech Inc	50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Welsbach Corp	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
WestCo .13	9	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	110	4⅛	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
Westn Digital	57	5	4⅛	5	+ ⅛
WestnGear .30	162	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
WstnKyGas 1.32	5	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
Wstn MarEl .30e	33	10½	10½	10½	
WestnMtg Inv	23	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
WestnOil Shale	30	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
WestmdCoal .80a	1341	46½	44½	45⅛	+1⅛
WetterauInc .50	645	14⅞	12⅛	13⅞	+1⅛
White Shield	365	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
WienAirAlaska	229	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ½
Wiley &Sons .60	26	8⅛	7½	8	+ ½
Willamette .72b	147	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
WilliamsW .60a	31	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Wilson HJ	102	8½	6	8	+2
Wincorp .30	7	9⅛	11⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Winns Stores .55	69	11⅛	8⅛	11⅛	+2½
WinterJack .50	98	8⅛	7½	8	+ ⅛
WinterParkTl .32	229	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
WiscPowLt 1.52	206	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
WiscRlEst .43e	33	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Wiser Oil 3.10 e	34	49⅛	43	47	+4½
Wix Corp .23b	50	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
WojohanLum .10	107	4	4	4	
WolverPent .44a	27	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Woodhed Dan .24	54	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.18	109	15½	13⅛	14	—1
Worthng Biochm	3	8	7⅛	8	+ ⅛
Worthingtn Ind	439	13⅛	9⅛	12⅛	+3
Wright WE .18	145	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
WyomingNat .80	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
WyomingNat .80	31	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
XomoxCorp .08	36	12	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
YellowFrtSys .36	1126	23½	20½	22	+1½
Younker Br 1.20e	21	14	13⅛	14	+ ½
ZionsUtahBn .80	44	15	14⅛	14⅛	
Oshmans SportG	102	6⅛	5⅛	6	+ ⅛

FOREIGN

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AngloAmSA .30e	1002	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Anglo AG 2.37e	573	48⅛	44⅞	44⅞	—2⅛
Bayer AG 2.30e	71	48⅛	46⅛	48⅛	+1⅞
BlyvoorGM 1.29e	1002	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Botswana Rst	34	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
BrokenHillP .33h	56	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	+1
BufelsfGld 2.24e	242	26	24⅛	24⅛	—1⅛
Burmah Oil .28e	1025	1⅛	⅞	1	
CanonInc .63e	32	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Dai Ei Inc		10	9⅛	10	+ ⅛
DeBeersMin .29e	643	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
DresdnrBk 2.42e	9	94	92½	93½	+1
Fisons Ltd	163	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
FreeSt GM 3.80e	706	35	32½	33⅛	— ⅛
FujiPhotoF .21e	178	10⅛	9	10⅛	+1⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e	141	42	39⅛	40⅛	— ⅛
HitachiLtd 1.46e	37	37⅛	34	37⅛	+2⅛
HondaMotor .52r	52	34⅛	32½	34	+2
IDB Bkhldg .40h	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
IEM SA .40e	34	5½	5½	5½	
Kansai EP 1.37r	5	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Kirin Brew .21e	22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ½
Kloof GoldM .92e	658	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—1⅛
MineralRes .57e	148	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Mitsui Co .42r	86	25	23⅛	24⅛	+1½
NipponElec .49e	3	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ⅛
PalabaMng 1.73e	7	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+ ⅛
Philips Gloeipn	500	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+1⅛
PotgietsPlat .76e	133	5⅛	4½	4⅛	— ½
Pres B GM 3e	408	33⅛	30⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
PresStyn G 1.64e	516	24⅛	21⅞	22	—2⅛
RankOrgan .11e	780	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
StHelena G 2.82e	229	38⅛	36½	37½	— ⅛
ShiseidADR .33e	1	29⅛	27⅛	29	+2⅛
TeletDeMex .79e	65	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅛
TelefonDeMex B	19	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
TokioMarF .88b	101	86½	81	85⅛	+7⅛
TokyoShibEl .90e	21	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
ToyotaMot .21r	40	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
UnionCpLtd .35e	115	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Vaal Reefs 2.05e	697	38	35⅛	36⅛	—1⅛
Welkom GM .66e	473	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WestDriefG 5.87e	493	59	55	56⅛	—2
WnDeepLvl 1.98e	535	27⅛	25½	25½	—1
Wn Holding 5.46e	238	43⅛	41½	42½	—1⅛

z—Shares in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras b—Annual rate plus stock dividend c—Liquidating dividend e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up k—Declared or paid this year accumulative issue with dividends in arrears n—New issue p—Paid this year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distributor date.

cd—Called x—Ex dividend y—Ex dividend and sales in full x-dis—Ex distribution xr—Ex rights xw—Without warrants ww—With warrants wd—When distributed wi—When issued nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¼s77	10	101	101	101	+1½
AddrMit 9¾s95	518	62½	55	61	+7
AirRed cv3⅞s87	110	57⅞	57¼	57¾	+⅞
AlaBncp 10½s99	96	103⅞	102⅝	102¾	+¼
AlaPw 9⅝s04	114	97⅞	96	97⅞	+1⅝
AlaPow 9s2000	10	92	92	92	+2
AlaPw 8⅞s2003	20	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	+2⅝
AlaPw 8½s2001	50	85½	83	85½	+1½
AlaPw 7⅝s2002	55	79¾	79⅝	79¾	+1⅝
AlaPow 3⅛s84	1	60	60	60	+½
AlaskIn cv6s96	68	65¼	62	65¼	+3¼
AlisnMtg 8¾79	130	54	51	51½	-½
AlleghL cv4s81	15	74¼	74¼	74¼	
AllnG cv11½94	16	73½	71	73½	
AllenGp cv6s87	3	52	52	52	
AlldCh 6.60s93	68	80⅛	76⅛	80	+3⅞
AlldCh 5.20s91	7	73	73	73	+4⅞
AlliedCh 3½s78	10	90¾	90¾	90¾	+¾
AlliedPd 7s84	13	72½	70½	72½	+4½
Al'dSt cv4½s81	6	75¼	74	75¼	+5
AlldSt cv4½s92	7	57¼	57¼	57¼	
Alld Su cv5¾s87	53	46	45	45	+1½
Alcoa 9s95	30	100⅛	100	100	+1
Alcoa 7.45s96	5	84	84	84	-1
Alcoa 6s92	79	78½	77⅛	77⅛	-½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	475	84	76	84	+8
Alcoa 4¼s82	21	81	81	81	+4¼
Alcoa 3s79	10	80	80	80	+1
AMAX 8s86	90	90	88⅛	90	+1⅞
AMAX 7½s78	76	93¼	97½	98¼	+¾
Amerce cv5s92	19	61⅛	59	61¼	+1⅜
AmAirF cv6s90	65	68	67	67	+5½
AmAirlin 11s88	39	99½	96½	97½	+¾
AmAirl 10⅞s88	147	96	95	96	+1
AAirl cv4¼s92	319	45	42	45⅞	+3⅞
ABrand 9⅜s75	360	107⅛	105	107⅛	+1⅝
ABrand 8⅞s75	254	102	100⅛	100⅛	-½
ABrand 5⅝s92	16	75	73½	76	+2½
AmCan 7¾2001	1	88½	88½	88½	
AmCan 6s97	5	74	74	74	+3¼
AmCan 3¾s88	2	62⅛	62¼	62¼	+3⅛
ACenM cv6¾91	23	38	38	38	+4
AmCyan 7¾s	28	86	85⅞	86	-1⅛
A Fletch 6¼78	20	90	89½	90	+1
AForPw 5s2030	129	43¾	41¾	42¾	-1
AmFP 4.80s87	12	56¾	54⅛	54¼	+¼

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Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AGenins 6½94	311	101	93½	101	+7½
AHoist cv5½93	25	66	66	66	+1
AHoist cv4¾92	69	75	70	75	+7
A Hosp cv5¼99	791	123½	109	123½	+14⅝
AmInv 9½s76	1	94	94	94	+3
AMFd cv4¼81	25	73⅛	70	70	-3
A Medcp 9½s98	1	60	60	60	+3
AMedcp cv5s97	109	37	34½	37	+4
AmMot cv6s88	385	53	55	57⅛	+4
ASmelt 4⅝s88	22	63¾	62⅛	62⅛	+⅛
AmStrs 9⅞s90	2	100	100	100	+2
AmSug 5.30s93	21	70⅞	70⅛	70⅞	
ASug 5.30s93r	5	70½	70⅛	70½	
ATT 8.80s2005	1312	102¼	101	102¼	+1⅛
AmT&T 8¾sxw	1465	102¼	101	102¼	+1⅜
ATT 8.70s2002	599	101	100	101	+⅛
AT&T 8⅝s07wi	859	100⅜	100	100⅜	
AT&T 7¾s82wi	704	100½	99⅞	100¼	
AT&T 7.75s77	345	102⅜	101½	102¼	+¾
AT&T 7⅛s03	118	87½	85⅜	87¼	+2
AT&T 7s2001	341	86¼	85	86	+1⅜
AT&T 6½s79	426	96½	95½	96½	+¾
AT&T 4⅜s85	241	76	75	76	+⅝
AT&T 4⅜s85r	13	75⅝	74⅞	75⅝	
AT&T 3⅞s90	26	63½	61¼	63½	+1⅞
AT&T 3¼s84	84	69½	68⅛	68⅝	-⅛
AT&T 2⅞s87	67	59	58½	59	+½
AT&T 2¾s75	118	97¼	97	97	
AT&T 2¾s80	143	80½	77⅞	79⅞	-⅛
AT&T 2¾s82	35	74	73	73	-1
AT&T 2⅝s86	56	61	59½	61	
Amfac cv5¼94	104	64⅛	63	64½	+2½
Ampex cv5½94	365	40	37⅛	40	+2
Anheu 5.45s91	14	77	75⅞	75⅞	-⅞
vlAnnArb 4s95f	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-1⅛
ApcoOil cv5s88	176	55½	54⅞	55½	+2
APL cv5¾s88	9	61⅜	61	61¼	+1⅜
AppalPow 9s75	243	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
AppalP 8¾s76	34	102	101	101⅛	+½
Appal P 7¼s79	20	95	94¼	95	+1⅜
ARASv cv4⅞96	69	66	62	66	+3
ArcoPlp 8.7s81	149	103½	102½	102⅞	+⅞
Aristar 9½s89	13	82	78	82	+8¾
ArizPSv 8.50s	66	100½	99 25-32	100	-¼
ArlenRl cv5s86	18	40	33	40	+13
Armco 8.70s95	7	95	95	95	+2
Armco 8.25s75	31	100⅜	100	100½	
Armour 5s84	25	65½	63¼	65	+1⅞
ArmCk 8.45s84	85	102⅜	102¼	102¾	+¾
ArmR cv4½s87	38	54	50½	51½	-1½
AshldOil 8.80s	13	95	95	95	+5½
Ash'O cv4¾s93	238	64	60½	62	+2
AssoCp 9¼s90	27	90⅛	86⅛	90⅛	-1⅝
AssoCp 8½s77	85	99	95⅞	97⅛	+1⅜
AssoInv 4⅝85	54	55½	54¾	55½	+3
AssoInv 4½76	5	89½	89¼	89¼	+½
AssoInv 4⅝84	13	59	54⅞	59	+4⅝
AtchT&SF 4s95	2	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	+¼
Atchison 4s95st	1	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	
AtlcoM 6¼s82	25	52⅞	51⅜	51⅞	-⅝
AtlCstL 4¾s88	1	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛	+7⅛
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	7	99	98⅜	99	+½
AtlRich 7s76	273	100	99	99¾	+¾
ATO cv4½s87	41	45	44⅛	45	+2
AvcoCp 7½93	443	49	42½	49	+7
AvcoC cv5½93	220	39	36½	39	+2½

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Avco Fin 11s90	67	103	100	100	-3
AvcoFin 9¼s89	25	97	96½	97	+1
AvcoFin 9¼s90	2	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	-¼
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	53	97¾	94½	97¾	+2⅜
AvcoFin 6½s87	15	68	68	68	
AveryPd 9½81	197	102	101¼	102	+1
BaltGE 10½s83	27	106½	105½	106½	+1½
BaltGE 10s82	80	107	104⅞	106½	-¼
BaltGE 9¾s75	138	102	100¼	101	+⅜
BaltGE 4s93	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	+¼
BaltGE 3¼s90	2	50½	50½	50½	
B&O 11s77	64	108½	103¾	104⅛	-1⅞
B&O cv6¼s97	113	108½	103½	104	+1⅜
B&O cv4½s10f	7	54¼	54¼	54¼	+¼
B&O cv4½s10A	60	45	44¼	44¼	-¾
B&O 4¼s95	4	40	40	40	-4⅛
B&O 4s80	25	73½	71⅞	73½	+1⅞
BangP 5¾s92	47	66	66	66	
Bk Cal cv6½96	135	72½	67½	72	+5
Bk NY cv6¼94	156	86⅛	84⅞	85½	+½
BankTr 8¼s99	59	93	90½	93	+2½
Barnet cv8½s98	176	42⅛	34½	42⅛	+7⅛
Bax Lb cv4¾90	166	105	101½	105	+5½
Bax Lb cv4½91	486	105⅛	100	105⅛	+6⅛
BaxLab cv4s87	10	205	205	205	+13
Beau cv4¼90A	64	57½	57	57	-½
Beaunt cv4¼90	2	57	57	57	
Becton cv5s89	110	76¾	76	76½	+¾
Becton cv4¼s88	5	79	79	79	+1¼
Beech cv4¾s93	22	53	53	53	+2½
Belco cv4⅞s88	45	57⅛	56½	57⅛	+2⅛
Belden cv8s90	16	84⅛	83½	84⅛	+¾
BellTPa 9⅝s14	117	106¼	104¾	106¼	+¾
BellTPa 8⅝s06	93	100	98¼	98⅛	-1⅛
BellTPa 7½s13	10	90½	90½	90½	+6½
BellTPa 7½s12	2	82½	82½	82½	
BellTPa 7s80	5	94½	94	94	-1
Bendix 9¼s81	154	102½	101¾	102	
Bendix 6⅝s92	1	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+½
BenefCp 9¾s79	9	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	+1⅛
Benef 9⅜s75-78	210	104⅛	101	103¼	+1¼
BenefCp 8½s76	39	102½	100⅜	101½	-¼
BenefCp 7½s96	5	82½	82½	82½	+¼
BenefCp 7½s02	25	78½	78½	78½	+2⅝
BenefCp 7.45s	20	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+7¼
BenefCp 6¾s77	6	96¾	96¾	96¾	
BenefFin 5s77	46	92¾	92	92½	+⅞
BenfFin 4⅞s81	20	81	80	81	
Berkey cv5¾86	85	42½	41	42	+½
Beth Stl 9s2000	15	102⅝	100½	102½	+2
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	22	85	85	85	
BethStl 4½s90	54	67⅜	66	66¾	+⅞
BethStl 3¼s80	1	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	+1⅝
BethStl 3s79	3	83	83	83	+⅝
BoisCas 10s75	480	101¼	100 1-32	100⅞	-½
BorgWAc 9½75	106	103	101	101	-½
vjB&Me 6s70f	133	65	62	64	-⅛
vjBosM 4½s70f	28	27⅞	27	27⅞	
BosEd 12½s79	219	106	104¼	106	+¾
Braniff 11⅛s87	33	97	95	97	+5

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Bran 5¾s86xw	11	58⅛	58	58⅛	+2⅛
BrkUnG 9¼s95	7	90⅞	89	89½	+1½
BrkUnG 8¾s99	35	85	84¾	85	+2⅜
BrkUnG 7⅝s97	10	86	86	86	+2¾
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	6	92½	90	92½	+4⅝
Bruns cv4½s81	14	70¼	69¾	69¾	-⅜
Budd cv5⅞s94	61	63	58	61	+2
BudgtCap 6s10	15	38	36½	36½	
Bulova cv6s90	53	61	57½	60	+2
Burl In cv5s91	177	65	62½	65	+3
BurlNor 8.6s99	3	97	97	97	+1
BurlNor 8½s96	31	97	93⅞	94	-2
BurlNo cv5¼92	188	93	90	92¼	+2¼
Burroughs 9s75	318	101	100¼	100⅝	-1-16
CabCabF 8½81	103	55	50	52	-12⅞
CaesrW 2½90	279	76	70	76	+6⅞
CanPac 4sperp	28	45⅞	43½	45⅞	+¾
CarTT 9¼s2000	19	103	99¼	103	+3⅜
CaroTT 8.10s03	65	88	88	88	+10
CarTT cv5⅝s88	7	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+1⅛
Carrier 8½s96	25	85½	84	85½	+1½
Carier cv5½s89	50	62½	61⅝	62½	+2
Cart H 7.95s82	27	88	86	88	+2
Case 5½s90	6	54⅛	54	54	
CastCk cv5⅝94	93	70¼	68½	70	+2
CaterpT 8⅝s99	8	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	+⅝
CaterT 8.60s99	5	101	101	101	
CaterpT 8⅜s82	114	102⅜	102	102¼	+½
CaterTr 5s77	68	94	93	94	+1½
CavhC cv9s91f	8	30	28	30	+1½
Ceco cv4.75s88	12	60	58½	58⅝	-¾
Celanes cv4s90	71	51	50	51	+¼
Cencoin cv5s96	378	41½	39	40½	+1⅛
Cenco cv4¾97	127	38	36	38	+2¼
Cen Ga 4s95	8	43	43	43	+1
CenHG cv5¾78	5	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	-3⅞
CentTel 9¼s95	7	95½	95½	95½	
Cessna cv3⅞92	42	57¼	55½	57¼	+3⅛
Champ cv4¼s84	29	70	67	69	+2
ChampS 5⅞s92	2	75½	75½	75½	
Chas B cv4⅞93	344	77	75	76¾	+1¼
ChaseCp 9.7s99	1809	100⅜	98⅛	99⅜	-⅞
Chas C cv6⅛96	428	82⅞	75	81	+2
ChseMtg 7⅞78	109	78⅞	73⅞	77	+5½
Chse Mtg 7⅛83	73	55⅛	52	55	+2⅝
ChasM cv6½96	20	46	45	46	+2½
ChasM cv6¾90	13	54	53	54	+2
Chelse cv10s99	57	81½	79⅞	81	+1
Chemetrn 9s94	7	93	93	93	+1½
ChmNY 7.80s82	15	95½	95½	95½	+1½
Ch NY cv5½96	156	72½	69½	72½	+3½
ChmNY cv5s93	38	68½	66	67	+½
ChesOh 4½s92	19	57½	57	57	+1
ChesOh 3⅛95D	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
ChePoMd 8⅝09	33	101	99½	101	+1
ChePotMd 6¾s	50	96¼	94½	96¼	+2¼
ChPotVa 8⅝07	73	98	96¾	98	+1⅛
ChPotVa 7¼12	10	84½	84½	84½	+¾
ChIGW 4s88	1	41	41	41	
CMSIPP 5s55f	69	13	11½	12½	
CMSP 4½s19f	4	32¼	32¼	32¼	
CMSP 4s94	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+¼
ChlRIP 2⅞s80	10	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	
ChiTH ref94	5	30	30	30	+3
ChiTH inc94	17	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
ChrisCft cv6s89	115	37⅞	37	37	-⅞
Chryslr 8⅞s95	1057	73½	61⅝	73½	+11½
Chryslr 8¾s75	129	99¾	99½	99⅝	-¼
Chrysler 8s98	437	64	57	64	+7
ChrysFin 9s76	513	99	95½	98½	+3
ChryslrF 8.35s	3	80	80	80	+18
ChryF 7.70s92	34	64	64	64	+4
ChryFin 7⅝s86	68	65	58⅝	65	+7
ChryFin 7s79	193	82	76½	82	+6⅞
CIC Ind 11s75	105	101⅛	100	101	+1¼
CinG&E 4⅝s87	2	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	-1⅝
CinG&E 2¾s75	25	97	96½	96½	
CIT Fin 8.85s82	280	102⅛	101¼	101⅞	+⅝
CIT Fin 7⅝s81	103	96½	96	96¼	+¾
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	22	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	+¼
Citicorp 9.7s89	5293	100⅜	98½	99⅛	-1¼
Citicorp 6¾s79	26	95	94	95	-1½
Citicorp 6⅜s80	39	93	92	92½	-½
CitiesSvc 7.65	55	83⅞	82⅞	82⅞	-⅜
CitiesSvc 7s78	15	99	98½	99	+½
CitSv 6⅝s97xw	19	77½	77½	77½	+2½
CitiesSvc 6⅛97	25	73	73	73	+⅛
Cities Svc 3s77	27	91¼	90½	91¼	+¾
CityInv 8½s91	154	62	59	62	+3½
City Invst 8s91	43	61⅛	58¾	61¼	+2⅝
City In cv7½90	87	68⅞	63	68⅞	+6⅞
ClrkECr 10¼79	80	106	104	105	
ClrkECr 8.8s76	15	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+⅝
CCC&SL 4½77f	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+⅛
ClevEl 9¼s09	150	101¾	100½	101¾	+1¼
ClevElIll 9s75	160	101⅛	99⅜	100⅜	-⅛
ClevElIll 8¾s	10	100⅛	99¾	99¾	+¼
ClevElIl 8⅝s91	1	94	94	94	
ClevElIl 7⅛s90	20	85	84	85	-1
Cluett cv4¼s84	1	53½	53½	53½	
CMI In cv4⅞92	242	44	36½	44	+7
CNA Finl 8½95	362	65	58¼	65	+6½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
CoastStG 7¾91	100	71¼	70	70½	+½
ColonStr 8s96	10	79⅞	79¾	79⅞	+½
ColuGas 9⅝s89	218	102½	100⅝	102¼	+2
ColuGas 9⅛s95	23	100	97¼	100	+7
ColumGas 9s94	10	97	97	97	+3
ColuGas 8⅛s96	10	85	85	85	+¾
ColGas 7½Mar	20	84	79½	84	+4⅛
ColuGas 5⅛s85	22	72	71	72	+1
ColumGas 5s82	2	78	78	78	+3
ColuGas 3¾s83	20	71½	70½	70½	+½
ColuGas 3s75A	397	7-32 97 7-32	97 7-32	97 7-32	+11-16
ColPict cv5¼94	115	40⅞	39⅝	40	
ColPict cv4¾87	85	38½	37⅞	37⅞	+1½
ColuSOE 9s75	80	100⅛	99¾	100⅛	+¼
ColuSOE 8s76	17	99½	99	99½	+½
ColSOE 7⅛s80	14	91	91	91	+½
ColwMt 8.20s80	70	47⅛	46	46½	+1½
ComlCr 8s81	5	91⅛	91¼	91⅛	+1⅛
ComlCr 7⅞s78	19	96	96	96	+1
ComlCr 7¾s92	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	+1⅛
ComlCr 7s79	16	88⅞	88¼	88⅞	+⅞
ComlCr 6⅞s77	35	96	94⅛	96	+1½
ComlCr 6⅞s79	117	89¼	88	89½	+1
ComSo cv4½91	48	65	63⅝	65	+1⅛
ComwEd 9s79	125	105	103⅛	105	+½
ComwEd 8s75	280	101	100	101	+1
ComwEd 8s03	14	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	+⅛
ComwEd 7⅞s76	161	100⅜	99	100½	+½
CmwEd 7⅝s03F	38	82¼	78½	82	
CmwEd 7⅝s03J	15	83	83	83	
CmwEd 7.55s79	10	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+1
ComwEd 3s77	34	91¾	90½	90½	-1
ComwEd 3s78	5	86¼	86¼	86¼	-¾
ComwEd 3s99	1	39½	39½	39½	-¾
Com O cv4½92	100	41½	40½	41½	+2⅛
CompSc cv6s94	191	40½	38	40½	+2
ConnM cv6⅞90	8	68½	68¼	68½	+2½
Conn M cv6s96	66	61	58	61	+3
ConEd 9⅝2000	282	81	72	81	+8
ConEdis 9⅛s04	355	78½	71	77⅛	+6¼
ConEd 8.40s03	404	71⅛	65⅞	71⅛	+5⅛
ConEd 7.90s01	295	68	61¾	68	+6⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	215	68⅛	61	68	+6⅜
ConEdis 7⅛s03	765	65	60⅛	64⅛	+4⅛
ConEdis 5s87	41	57	56⅞	57	-¼
ConEdis 5s87r	2	56	56	56	
ConEdis 5s90	97	53	49	49⅞	+¾
ConEdis 4⅝s90	52	47	44⅛	47	+2⅛
ConEdis 4¾s91	48	47⅛	44	47⅛	+3⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s93	51	44½	43	44½	+2⅜
ConEdis 4⅝s91	60	46	42½	46	+3⅜
ConEd 4⅝s91r	18	42	42	42	
ConEd 4⅝s92V	83	45	40⅛	45	+5½
ConE 4⅝s92W	84	43½	40	43½	+3½
ConEdis 4¼s86	45	49⅞	47⅞	49⅞	
ConEdis 4s88	38	45	44	45	+1⅝
ConEdis 3⅜s86	25	45	44⅛	44⅛	-½
ConEdis 3⅜s82	12	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+½
ConEdis 3⅜s84	2	48	48	48	
ConEdis 3⅜s85	113	47	45	47	+3
ConEdis 3¼s81	66	58½	58½	58½	+2
ConEdis 3s79	124	75⅞	70	75	+5
ConEdis 3s81	74	60	58	60	+1½
ConEdis 2¾s82	73	53	51	53	+2
ConEdis 2¾s77	120	86	84½	85	+1½
ConNGas 9s95	8	100	100	100	+¼
ConNG 8⅝s99	1	94	94	94	+1½
ConNG 8⅝s96	18	94	94	94	+4
ConNG 7⅝s96	3	83	83	83	+3⅜
ConPw 10⅝s94	163	102	101	101½	+½
ConPw 11¼s82	256	103⅝	101⅛	103⅛	+2½
ConPw 8⅞s76	122	101	100	101	+1
ConsP 8⅝s2000	6	80	76	80	+6½
ConsP 8⅝s2003	28	77	75½	77	+4⅜
ConsP 8½s2001	3	72	72	72	
ConP 7½02Jun	4	65⅛	64	65⅛	+2¼
ConPw 5⅞s96	115	56	53	56	+3
ConPw 4⅝s89	9	50	49⅞	50	+5
ConPw 4½s88	6	50½	50⅝	50½	-8⅛
ConPw 2⅞s75	3	97	96½	97	+½
ConAir cv3½92	186	33½	36	38	+2⅝
ConCan 8.85s04	10	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	+⅝
ContCan 8½s90	16	100	99¾	99¾	-¼
ContIllCp 10s89	745	100⅞	99¾	100	-⅞
ContIllCp 6⅝79	7	91¼	90	91¼	+1½
ContIlRlt 7⅝s79	10	60	59	59	-5
ContInv cv9s90f	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
ContInv 9s85f	51	10	8	10	+2⅛
ContMt cv6¼90	273	25½	23½	24½	—
ContOil 9¼s99	27	102	102	102	+¼
ContOil 7½s99	4	88	88	88	
ContOil 3s84	10	63⅜	63	63	+⅝
Cont Tel 9⅞s75	193	101¾	100⅝	101 9-32	+17-32
ContDat 5½s87	11	70	69	70	+1
CoopL cv7½91	45	60½	60	60½	+½
CoopL cv4½92	135	38½	36	36	-1
CopwStl cv5s79	22	91	89¼	90⅜	+⅜
Corn Pd 5⅛s92	10	77	77	77	+2
Corn Pd 4⅝s83	24	76	73¾	74½	-½
CorngG 8.65s80	115	103	102½	103	
CousinM 6.50s	145	33	29¾	32	+2
Crane Co 7s93	23	76⅛	74	76	+3⅞
Crane Co 7s94	191	73	71	73	+3
CraneCo 6⅝s92	10	78	78	78	+2
Crane cv5s93	190	140	123	140	+19
CredFin 9¾s75	88	101	99⅝	101½	+¾
CreditFin 8s92	9	69	69	69	+4
Crescl cv5½80	2	59¼	59¼	59¼	+2¼
CrockN 10s94	447	100½	99⅞	100½	+¾
CrocN cv5⅝96	49	66½	64½	65½	+2
Crucible 6⅝s92	5	74	74	74	
Cummin 8⅞s95	10	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	-4⅛
Dana 7.30s96	10	76	76	76	-17⅝
DamaCp 6s91	2	76	76	76	+4⅜
Dertin cv4¼97	134	72	69½	70	+½
Dayco cv6s96	124	65	63⅛	65	+1½
Dayco cv6s94	38	55½	55½	57	+2
Dayco cv5⅝94	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+5⅛
DayHud 9¾s95	4	101	100	100	
DaytPLt 10⅛81	96	104	102	104	+4
DaytPLt 8⅛01	10	79⅜	78⅞	79⅜	+⅝
DayP&L 3s78A	25	82¾	82¾	82¾	-½
DaytnPLt 3s84	2	63	63	63	+1
DeereCo 3⅛s77	5	89½	89½	89½	
DeereCr 8¾s75	108	101½	100	100⅝	
DeereCr 8⅝s82	155	102⅝	101¾	102	
vlDelLW 5s73f	21	9½	9	9¼	+¼
DelMo cv5¼94	60	78	76⅛	77⅝	+3
D&RG 4⅝s2018	1	60½	60½	60½	
DetEd 12½s79	286	107⅛	104¼	107	+3
DetEd 9⅞s04AA	50	90	84½	90	+10⅛
Det Edis 9.15s	95	80⅛	77½	80⅛	+3½
Det Edis 9s99	49	82½	77	82½	+2½
DetEdis 8.15s	52	70½	68⅜	70⅛	+2¼
DetEdis 8⅛s01	103	71	67	71	+2
DetEdis 7½s03	46	67	62	65⅞	+⅝
DetEdis 7⅜s01	35	67	63	67	+6
DetEdis 7s76	61	97	95½	97	+1
DetEdis 6s96	88	57½	55	57½	+2½
DetEd 3⅝s76	41	90	90	90	+1
DetEd 3¼s80	156	68⅝	65	68⅝	+2⅞
DiGior cv5⅝93	21	48	48	48	+1
Dilingh cv9⅞99	6	80½	80½	80½	+4½
Dilingh cv5½94	5	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+2¼
Diverln 9⅞s91	182	53	50⅝	52⅝	+1½
Divrln cv5⅝93	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
Doug Airc 5s78	8	81⅛	81	81	
Dow 8.90s2000	216	101⅛	99⅞	100½	+½
Dow Ch 8.875s	40	100⅞	98⅜	100	
DowCh 7.75s99	10	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	+1⅛
DowCh 4.35s88	5	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	
DPF cv5½s87	117	54⅝	51¾	54⅝	+3
duPont 8.45s04	112	101⅝	100¼	101½	+1
duPont 8s81	347	102	101	101⅝	+¼
DukePw 13s79	317	109⅜	108	109⅝	+⅝
DukePw 9¾s04	125	99⅞	97⅛	99½	+⅛
DukePw 8⅛s03	60	85	81⅞	82½	-1½
DuukePw 7⅞s03	56	82½	79⅛	82½	+3
DukePw 7⅛s02	14	81⅛	75	81⅛	+7⅛
DukeP 6.85s78	20	88½	88¼	88¼	+¾
Duplan cv5½94	90	25	24⅛	25	
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	17	97	97	97	
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	27	101	100	100	-1
DuqsnLt 3⅛s88	10	58	58	58	+½
DuqsnLt 2¾s77	39	89	88	88	-1
Eaast AL cv5s92	232	40⅛	37⅜	40⅛	+3
East A cv4¼93	228	39¼	37½	39⅛	+1⅛
Eaton 7⅞s03	13	89¼	82⅛	89¼	+5⅛
EG&&G& &cv3½87	5	57	55	57	
ElPa cv8½95A	167	99	96⅛	97	+2
ElPaso cv8½95	19	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	+3
ElPas cv6s93A	96	77	72⅝	73½	-3
ElPaso cv6s93	15	76¼	76	76	
Englhd cv5½97	209	76	73½	75¼	+2¼
vlErie 5s2020f	10	4¾	4	4⅝	+⅛
vlErie 4½s15f	52	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
vlErie 3⅛s90f	6	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	-⅜
vlErie 3⅛s2000f	56	8¾	8	8¾	+¾
EssexInt 9⅛75	107	100	99⅝	99¾	
Essex cv5⅝s96	5	78	78	78	
Esterl cv6¼95	54	50½	48½	50½	+1
Evans cv6⅞94	317	41	37	41	+3¼
Exxon 6½s98	77	84	81⅝	81⅞	-1⅛
Exxon 6s97	172	79	77¼	79	+1⅞
ExonPipe 9s04	175	103½	101⅛	103	+1½
Fairch cv4¼92	54	44	43	44	+3⅝
FalcnbM 8.85s	6	87	87	87	
FamFin 4⅝s90	67	38	36½	37⅛	+1⅛

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Farah cv5s94	23	47	45	45	
Fedders 8⅞s94	332	56	52¾	56	+2⅛
Fedders cv5s96	173	36½	33½	36½	+3¼
FdNMt cv4⅞96	688	95¼	91	93½	-¾
FdPac cv5½87	80	98	91	91	-8
FedDStr 7⅛s02	10	83½	83½	83½	+4½
Flbrbd cv6⅛98	60	76	74	74	-1
Finan 10¾s90	136	100	99½	100	+¾
Firestne 9¼s04	38	103½	103	103½	+¾
Firestne 8½s83	33	102½	102⅜	102½	
FstBkSys 6⅝79	6	90½	90	90½	+½
FstChiCp 6½78	40	95	93⅛	95	+3⅞
FstComBk 7⅜	5	68	68	68	
FstIntBnc 9s83	111	102⅛	101	102⅛	
FstMt 9s75-78	286	78⅞	56⅛	58	-21
FstMtge 6⅛s77	238	57½	41½	43	-11½
FstMtg cv6⅞85	80	33⅝	28⅞	28⅞	-⅜
FstNOr 6⅝s80	25	91	89½	91	+1½
FstNBos 6⅜80	1	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
FstNBos 6⅜79	15	93	93	93	+½
FstNStBn 7.20s	60	94	93¾	93¾	+2¾
Fst Pen cv7s93	17	65	62	65	+4
FstSec 10½s79	297	102⅞	101⅝	102	-½
FstSecur 7s79	20	91	90⅞	91	+⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	1	70	70	70	
FstWisc 8½s96	22	80⅛	80	80	+4⅝
FstWisNB 6.80	50	77⅛	77	77	+1
Fischb cv4½97	128	62⅛	60	62½	+5
FishFd cv6½94	8	71⅛	70	71⅛	+3
FlexIV cv4½97	155	56	54	55	+2⅛
FlaECst 5s2011	15	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	+2⅛
FlaPLt 10⅛s81	343	105⅛	102⅜	105⅛	+2½
FlaPLt 8⅞s82	230	101⅛	100½	100⅝	+⅜
FlaPLt 8⅛s75	240	101	99⅞	100⅛	+¼
FlaPwLt 8⅛80	24	99	98	99	+½
FlyTlgr 6.60s80	20	89	89	89	+1⅛
FMC 7½s2001	50	80	80	80	+2
FMC cv4¾s92	91	61	58½	60	+1⅛
FoodFair 4s79	63	72	70⅛	72	+2
Ford Mt 9¼s94	32	104⅛	103⅛	103⅝	+⅜
Ford Mt 8⅛s90	21	98½	94¾	96⅜	-2⅞
FordMt 7.40s80	97	99¼	98	99¼	+1⅛
Ford Mt 7⅛s77	159	101	99½	100⅞	+1⅞
FordMt 6½s79	38	96½	95½	96½	+2⅛
FordCrd 9¾s81	16	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	-1¼
FordC 8⅞sApr	78	99¾	95⅞	99¾	+4⅜
FordCr 8⅞sNov	20	97½	94	97½	-2
FordCrd 8¾s75	193	100½	99½	100	
FordCrd 8½s91	220	91½	89¾	91	+
FordCrd 8⅛s76	111	102	100½	101⅞	+1⅛
FordCrd 8⅛s82	206	100½	100	100½	+½
FordCrd 7⅞s93	5	88½	88½	88½	-½
FordCrd 7½s93	1	83	83	83	
FordCrd 7⅛s79	48	97	96⅞	96⅞	+1⅞
FordCrd 7s80	37	95½	93⅝	95½	+1½
FordCrd 6⅞s78	53	95½	93⅞	95¼	+¼
FordCr cv4⅞98	419	64½	63½	64½	+1
FordCr cv4½96	263	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛	+⅞
FoMcK cv6s94	65	71⅛	69	71⅛	+3¼
Fruehauf 6s87	35	70	61	70	+9⅛
Fruehf cv5½94	73	61⅝	58½	61½	+3¼
FruehFin 8.70s	7	99 17-32	99½	99 17-32	+1-32
FruehFin 7.50s	19	95	94	95	
FruehFin 7s79	12	90	87½	90	+2½
Fuqua 9½s98	45	71¼	65	71¼	+4¼
FuquaInd 7s88	14	56⅛	55⅞	56	
GACCp cv5⅞94	228	28	25¾	27⅛	+1⅞
GAC PCr 12s75	937	92	87½	91½	+3⅞
GAC PCr 11s77	466	72½	64	72	+8
GnATr cv5⅛99	40	77¼	75½	75½	-1¼
GenElec 8½s04	65	102¼	101	102	+1
GenElec 7½s96	70	95⅞	93	95⅛	+⅞
GenElec 6¾s79	104	96	95½	95½	+½
GenEl 5.30s92	20	76⅛	75⅛	76⅛	+⅜
GenElec 3½s76	73	96¼	96	96¼	
GnElCr 8⅞s82	38	102½	101¾	102½	+½
GnElCr 8.6s85	85	101⅞	101⅛	101⅛	+⅛
GnElCr 8½s76	105	101¾	100½	101¾	+1⅛
GnElCr 7⅛s78	44	99½	98	99½	+2⅛
GenElCre 7s80	26	95⅛	93½	95⅛	+1⅜
GenElCr 7s79	82	97½	95½	96½	+1½
GenFds 8⅞s90	35	103⅞	102⅜	102⅝	-1⅛
GenFds 8⅛s75	60	101¾	100⅞	101½	+½
GenFds 7½s84	89	98⅛	98⅛	98½	
GenFds 3⅛s76	24	95	94½	94½	+½
GenHost 6s90f	2	49	49	49	+1
GenInst cv5s92	237	51	49⅛	50	
GenMill 8⅞s95	61	100	96½	100	+1
GMotAc 8⅞s99	137	100⅛	99⅞	100½	+⅝
GMotAc 8⅛s77	110	104	103½	104	+⅝
GnMotAcc 8s93	45	94	92	94	+1⅛
GnMotAc 7⅞s94	35	93⅛	88¼	89	+½
GMotAc 7⅛s95	34	86½	85½	86½	+1
GMot Ac7⅛s90	24	86	85	85⅝	+⅝
GMotAc 6⅞s88	96	83⅛	82¼	83⅛	+1½
GnMotAcc 5s77	312	94⅛	94	94⅛	-¼
GnMotAcc 5s80	50	87½	85⅝	87½	+1½
GMotAcc 5s80r	3	85¾	85	85¾	
GMotAcc 5s81	48	86	84½	86	+⅞
GMotAc 4⅞s87	138	74⅛	71⅞	72⅝	-⅝
GMotAc 4⅝s82	74	82	80	82	+2
GMotAc 4⅝s83	25	80	78	80	+2
GMotAc 4½s86	15	72¾	72¾	72¾	-1⅜
GMotAc 4½s85	8	72¼	72¼	72¼	-⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	151	86⅛	85⅛	86	+½
GnMotAc 3⅝s75	143	98⅜	97⅛	98	
GMotCp 3¼s79	49	84½	84	84½	+⅜
GenPU 10¼s80	292	101	99½	100⅞	+1¼
GTCal 9⅛s2000	91	102	99½	102	+2
GenT El 9⅝s95	8	102⅛	102	102⅛	+1⅜
GenT El 9⅛s99	18	98½	96½	98½	+2
GenT El 8⅛s76	235	103⅛	101½	102⅛	+1⅛
GenT El 6⅛s91	5	71⅛	79¼	79¼	
GnTlEl cv5⅛96	478	75⅛	73¼	75½	+2½
GnTlEl cv5s92	274	60⅛	59	60	+1⅛
GenTel cv4s90	126	56	54½	55	+1½
Genesco 9⅜s76	25	94⅛	90	93	-1⅞
GaPac cv5⅜94	141	102	99	101	+2
GaPac cv5⅜96	370	90	87½	87½	
GaPow 11s79	985	101½	98	101	+1½
GaPow 8⅞2000	106	76	72½	76	+4
GaPow 8⅝s04	96	74⅛	70	74⅛	+3⅜
GaPow 8⅛2001	205	70	66	69⅛	+4⅛
GaPow 7⅝2001	339	65	63	64½	-3½
GaPw 7½02De	53	64	61⅝	64	+2
GaPw 7½02Jly	43	64⅛	62½	63	+2⅝
GaPow 7⅛2001	8	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	-5⅛
GiddL cv4½87	4	46½	46½	46½	+¼
Goodrich 8¾s94	6	83	83	83	
Goodrich 7s97	20	71½	71⅛	71⅛	+3¼
Goodrich 4⅝s85	10	64⅛	60⅛	64⅛	+¼
Goodyear 8.60s	12	95¼	95⅛	95⅛	-⅛
Goodyear 7.35s	12	86	86	86	+2
Gould 9⅝s95	10	91	91	91	
Grace cv6½s96	219	92⅛	91¼	91½	-3
Grace cv4¼s90	26	62	60	61⅞	+2⅛
Granit cv4⅞94	24	64⅜	64	64	+1⅝
Grant 4⅝s87	146	28	25	28	+1
Grant cv4⅛96	349	20	19¼	20	+1
Grant cv4s90	9	24⅛	23	23	+2⅞
GtAMtg 8.75s83	180	31½	21	21	-9
GtAMtg 7.55s79	557	31½	22	22	-8⅞
GtNoN cv4½91	80	76	75	76	+1
GtNoRy 4⅞76	1	95½	95½	95½	
GNRy 3⅛s90N	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	+2½
GtWstUnit 6s87	13	60½	60½	60½	+½
GGiant cv4½92	34	61	58	61	+4
Greyh cv6½90	115	83¼	81	83⅛	+2⅛
Grolier 9⅛s91	519	38	35	38	+1
Grolier cv4½87	72	24	21⅝	24	+2½
Grumm cv8s99	103	74	72½	72½	-1
Grum cv4⅛s92	49	46	45	46	+2
GulfMO 5s15A	1	44	44	44	
GulfMO 5s56f	24	43	42	43	+2
GulfMO 4s44B	6	34	33½	34	+1⅛
GulfOil 8½s95	63	100⅛	99	100⅛	+⅛
GlfRes cv6⅛91	661	103	92	103	+11
GlfStUt 9⅞s76	5	94	94	94	+5⅛
GulfWn 7s03A	191	64	59½	64	+4½
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	352	64	59½	62½	+2⅞
Gulf Wind 6s87	15	66¼	60	66¼	+6¼
GulfWind 6s88	52	64	60	62	+⅝
GlfWn cv5½93	520	65	61	64	+3½
GlfWn cv5½87	133	73	68	72¼	+5
GlfW cv5¼87A	6	75	72	75	+3
HackWat 2⅝76	10	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+1⅝
Hallbrtn 8⅛81	90	101¼	101⅛	101¼	+½
Hallibrt 7.95s95	1	92	92	92	+4⅛
HamPa cv5s94	18	58	57	58	+3½
HartSMx 8½s	5	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	+⅜
HellerW 9⅛s91	5	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+2⅝
HellerW 8½s93	4	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+14⅞
HelmrP cv5s87	49	186	175	175	+4½
Hercln cv6½99	298	98¾	91½	93½	-3
Heubln cv4½97	323	64½	58⅝	63	+4½
HlimH cv5⅛95	57	58½	57	57	+1¼
HoernW cv5s94	148	71	67	71	+5⅜
HolidInn 9½xw	23	87⅞	85½	87⅞	+2⅜
Honeywell 4s76	15	94	94	94	+1
HonyF 9.65s81	273	101	99½	100½	+¾
HonywFin 7s78	10	91¼	91¼	91¼	+⅛
HospAffil 10s99	27	70⅛	67⅛	68	+2
HostInt cv5¼94	35	50	50	50	+2½
HousFin 10½84	7	106	106	106	+¼
HousF 10.4s81	8	105	105	106	+¼
HouseFin 9s76	93	104	102	104	+2⅝
HousFin 8⅜s73	248	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	-½
HousFin 8s84	26	97¼	97	97¼	+2¼

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
HousFin 4⅞s77	10	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	+⅝
HouseFin 4s78	5	87	85⅞	87	+1
HousLt cv5⅛85	32	84½	83	83	-2
HoustNG 8.85s	33	100⅞	100	100⅞	+⅜
Howmt cv4½92	20	52½	51	51	-½
IllBellTel 8s04	87	95	92⅝	95	+1¼
IllBell 7⅝s2006	45	88⅞	85⅞	88⅞	
IlCenG 11½99	6	105	105	105	
Ill Cen 3⅛s80G	1	72	72	72	+¾
IllPow 10⅛s04	10	108	107	107	-1
IndBellT 10s14	198	109⅛	107½	109⅛	+1⅞
IndBellT 8⅛11	12	93⅛	93	93	+2⅝
IndMich 10⅛82	111	103⅜	101⅝	103⅜	-¼
IndMich 8⅛s75	20	99⅝	99½	99½	+⅛
IndMich 6⅝s78	18	92⅝	91½	91½	-½
InlndStl 8⅞s99	36	100	100	100	+2
InlandStl 8¾s95	26	100	98¾	100	+1½
InlandSt 3⅛s81	2	73	73	73	+1
Insilco cv9⅞99	31	85	82¼	85	+⅝
Intrlak 8.80s96	5	87⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+2⅝
IntHarv 9s04	15	97	96½	97	
IntHarv 8⅝95	12	93½	93	93½	+½
IntHer 4.80s97	33	63⅛	60⅛	63⅛	+¼
IntHarv 4⅝88	21	67	67	67	+⅛
IntHarC 8⅝s75	260	100½	100	100 3-16	-9-32
IntHarC 8⅝s91	38	92	90⅞	91⅞	+6⅛
IntHarCr 7½94	1	75	75	75	+4
IntHarCr 7s77	19	97¼	96	97¼	+2⅛
IntHarC 4⅝s81	38	79	77⅛	79	+1
IntHarC 4⅝s79	52	82	81⅛	82	+1
IntMin cv4s91	661	96¼	86	88⅛	-4⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	121	100⅞	100	100⅛	+½
IntPap cv4⅛96	54	59⅞	59	59⅞	+⅛
IntSilv cv5s93	2	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+1
IntTT 11s82	231	107	105⅛	107	+⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	53	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	-½
IntTT 8.30s75	105	100⅛	100	100⅛	+½
IpcoH cv5¼89	5	51¼	49⅛	51¼	+4⅛
JimWalt 8s98	42	80⅛	73½	80⅛	+7⅛
JimW cv5⅝91	39	84½	80	83	+3⅛
JoneLau 9⅞s95	12	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+5
JoneLau 6¾s94	20	67½	65	67	+2
KaneMill 9½s90	8	82⅛	80⅛	82⅛	+3¼
KanCPL 2⅞s78	50	87	87	87	+6½
Kiolb Cl 4⅝s86	2	71½	71½	71½	
Kirsch cv6s95	58	70⅛	67½	70⅛	+3⅛
Kraftco 8⅝s04	10	108	100	100	+3
Kraftco 6⅞s96	25	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+1⅜
Kresge cv6s99	661	96	92	96	+6½
Kroge r8⅞s75	75	101⅛	99⅞	100	-⅛
vILSM 3½s97r	6	14⅛	14	14	
LoerS'eg 10s04	38	79⅝	78	79⅝	+1⅝
vILhV 4⅛sB03f	1	5	5	5	+½
vILeV 4⅛sE03f	4	4	4	4	
LibMcN cv5s89	36	60½	59⅛	60½	+3½
Litton 8⅛s76	104	94⅝	92½	93	-1
Litton cv3½s87	33	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
LMT Inv 6⅛s82	377	26½	24	26½	+3⅛
Lockh cv4½s92	283	33⅛	32	33	+1
Loews 6⅞s93	723	64⅛	59⅝	64⅛	+4¼
LornN cv5½91	133	54½	50	54	+6
LonSIs cv5⅛93	27	62	60	60	+2½
LonglsLt 9¼82	100	103¼	101⅛	103¼	+1⅛
LongILt 8¾75	51	100⅛	99½	100	+½
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	3	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	
LTV Cp 7½s77	1502	125	113½	122¼	+16½
LTV Cp 5⅛s76	1	92	92	92	
LTV Cp 5s88	871	46	44	46	+1½
LuckySt cv5s93	6	121	121	121	+13
LykYng 11s wl	275	88½	86¾	88⅛	+2⅞
LykY 7½s94old	381	65⅛	64	64½	+½
Lyk 7½s94new	132	65	63½	64½	+1
MacDon cv6s87	7	46¼	44	46¼	+2⅛
MackF 9⅜s98	20	88½	88	88	-1
MackF 8½s77	10	98¼	98¼	98¼	+¾
MackT 7⅞s97	2	79	79	79	+2
MackT 5⅛s81	20	86	86½	86⅛	+⅛
Macke cv4⅞92	26	42	41	42	
Macmill cv4s92	26	44⅞	42½	42½	-3⅛
MacyCr 7¾77	10	97⅛	97	97	-½
Macy cv5s92	28	62	61	61	+6
MadSq cv6¼87	19	52½	52	52½	+1½
MaineC 5⅛s78	43	78	77	77	-1
MeYnkP 9.10s	9	90	86	90	+2
MeYnk 7½s76	10	96⅛	96⅛	95⅛	+¼
MfrsHan 8⅛04	12	91	89⅛	91	+3
MfrsHan 7.6s81	11	93	90⅞	90⅞	-3⅛
MAPCO 11s75	76	101¾	101	101½	+½
MarO 8½s2000	25	95½	95½	95½	+8½
Marcor 6⅛s88	183	75	71¾	74½	+2½
Marcor cv5s96	201	67	65½	66¾	+1¼
MartM cv6s94	191	71⅞	68⅞	71⅜	+2⅞
MdCup cv5⅛84	39	61	59⅞	61	+1½
MassM cv6¾90	2	66	66	66	+3½
MassM cv6¼91	181	54	50	53½	+½
MayDCr 8⅝s76	105	101	100	100⅝	+⅜
McCror 10½85	5	68	68	68	
McCror 7¾s95	441	35⅝	33⅛	35⅜	+2⅛
McCror 7⅝s97	96	34⅞	32⅝	34⅞	+1⅞

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
McCror 7⅛s94	283	34⅛	33	34⅜	+1
McCro 7½s94n	32	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+1
McCro cv4½72	14	36	32	32	+⅜
McCror 5⅛s76	159	81½	73⅝	81¼	+5⅛
McDonld 9⅝82	6	103½	103½	103½	
McDD cv4⅞91	52	55⅛	54⅜	55⅛	+1⅝
McGHi cv3⅞92	35	48½	48⅛	48½	+⅛
MeadCp 8⅛s95	5	83	83	83	+3
Mellon 10s89	824	103⅞	100⅛	102⅞	-1⅛
Mellon 7.8s82	20	96½	96½	96½	-1½
MlvS cv4⅞96	136	61	56⅛	60	+3½
MGM 9s92	45	79⅛	78⅛	79	+7⅞
MGM cv5s93	33	61	58	59	-1⅞
MGIC 8⅝s88	437	79½	70	79½	+10
MGIC cv5s93	800	53	47½	52½	+4½
MichB 7⅛s2011	30	91	87⅛	91	+1
MichBT 7s2012	10	81	79⅞	80¼	+¾
MichBT 6¼s78	20	94	93⅞	94	-1
MichCG 10⅛82	20	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+⅜
MichCGs 8⅛98	10	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	+1⅛
MidldMtg 8s80	5	57½	57½	57½	-8⅛
MilLab cv5¼94	67	65	61	65	+4
MplsStL 6s85	15	66	63⅞	66	+4
MissRvCp 8s94	111	96	94½	95½	+1
MisRivTr 9⅞90	11	96	95	96	+1⅛
MKT Inc5⅛s33f	112	12	8	10	-2
MoKanT 4s90	29	31	30⅛	31	
MoPac 5s2045f	242	46	43⅛	46	+1½
MoP 4⅞s2020f	34	46	44⅛	45⅛	+1⅜
MoP 4⅞s2030f	12	45½	43⅞	45½	+1⅛
MoPac 4⅞s90	5	54¼	54⅛	54¼	+¼
MoPa: 4⅛s2005	53	45	44	44½	+½
Mobil Oil 7⅜s	5	88½	88	88	-½
MohkD cv5⅛s94	583	20½	16⅛	20	+4
vlMohkM 4s91f	7	45	40⅛	45	+3
Monarm 10⅛s	192	100½	100⅛	100 9-32	-3-32
Monsan 9⅛s00	27	103½	100	100	-1
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	109	95	92⅛	95	+½
MtWdCr 9s89	8	93⅛	93½	93⅛	+⅛
MtWdCr 7⅝s88	36	83	80½	82	+1½
MtWdCr 6½s87	46	76⅛	72½	76⅛	+2⅛
MtWdCr 4⅝s90	23	82	81⅞	82	+1⅛
MonyM cv7s90	43	70	69½	70	+1
Morgn cv4⅝98	175	97	90	95½	+6
vlMoE 3⅛s2000f	25	16⅞	16	16⅛	+⅛
MtStTT 9⅛s12	188	107	105⅛	105⅛	+⅛
MtSt TT 9s2010	101	102	101	101⅞	+⅛
MtS TT 7⅛s13	30	91	88½	91	+2⅛
MStTT 6⅛s77	5	97½	97½	97½	+2
Nat Cash 7.70s	15	80	78	79⅞	+2
NCashR cv6s95	191	74⅛	70⅛	74½	+3½
Nat Cash 5.60s	5	62	62	62	-3½
NCtyL cv6½91	17	52	49⅞	52	+2⅛
NCtyL cv5⅛88	6	46¾	46	46¾	+1⅞
NatDairy 3⅛76	25	95	94⅛	94⅞	-⅜
NDist cv4½92	171	70	67	70	+1⅞
NFuelG 12⅛83	48	107½	107	107⅛	-⅛
NFuelG 8⅛s75	57	100	99½	100	
NHom cv4⅞96	272	27	23	27	+3⅞
NatInd 10s99	6	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+1⅛
NatInd cv5⅛88	10	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+2⅛
Nat Lead 4⅛88	7	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
N RupUt 10⅞81	5	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	-⅛
Nat Tea 5s77	5	85	85	85	+5
NCNB 8.40s95	5	83⅛	83	83	-⅛
NCNB 8⅛s99	5	81	81	81	-1⅞
NEngPw 7s76	4	99	99	99	+1⅛
NEngTT 8⅛s	155	98	95⅛	97⅛	+⅛
NEngTel 8.20s	188	94⅛	91	94⅛	+2⅛
NEngTT 8s03	104	91½	88⅞	91½	+1⅞
NEngTT 7⅝07	87	84½	83⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
NEngTT 6⅛79	11	95	93⅛	95	+1⅛
NEngTT 3s83	4	71½	71½	71½	+2
Newhall cv6s95	27	68	67	68	+1
NJ BellT 9.35s	51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+1⅛
NJ Bell 7⅜s13	12	91	90⅞	91	+½
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	11	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
NJ Bell 6⅛s78	27	95⅛	94⅛	95	
NYBkSv 10s81	387	102⅜	100	102⅜	+⅝
vlNYCen 6s80f	20	7	7	7	+¼
vlNYCen 6s90f	5	49	49	49	+2⅝
vlNYC 5s2013f	138	4	3⅛	4	
vlNYC 4⅛2013f	28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	-⅛
vlNYCen 4s98f	42	4⅛	3⅛	4	
vlNYCH 3⅛97f	10	19	19	19	+4
vlNYCH 3⅛97r	6	19½	19	19½	
vlNYLS 3⅛98f	1	7	7	7	-⅛
vlNYCL 3⅛98r	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
vlNYMC 3⅛98f	29	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
vlNYM 3⅛s98r	48	18½	18⅛	18½	
NYConn 2⅞75f	1	29½	29½	29½	+1
vlNYLW 4⅛73f	7	8⅛	8	8	-1
vlNYLW 4s73f	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	-1⅛
vlNYNH 4½22f	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+½
vlNYNH 4s07f	161	7⅛	6⅛	7½	+1⅛
NYSEG 10.6s82	29	106⅛	105⅛	106⅛	+1
NYS EG 8⅛s75	60	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞	-⅛

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Insurance Stocks

AcademyIns Grp	16	2¼	2¾	
AllcIty Ins .12	15	4⅝	5⅛	
AmBkrInsFla .20	46	3½	3⅞	
ABkrLfFla .20b	5	9	9¾	
Am Capitol .08e		1½	1⅞	
AmComwlth Fin	3	3⅞	3⅞	
AmFidelLfe .08	58	5⅛	5⅜	+¼
AmFndrsLfe .16		7½	8½	
AmGuarntyFnl s	10	2⅛	2⅜	+¼
AmHeritagLf .30	21	10¼	10⅝	-¼
AmIncomLif 10r	5	8¼	9	+¼
AmIntlGrp .24	61	43	44	
AmIntlGrp pf 2	7	160	170	+1
AmIntlReIn .14	2	31½	33	-½
AmInvstLfe .10e		2⅞	3⅝	
AmNatlFinl .38	6	7⅛	7½	
Am Pioneer Cp s		2⅝	2⅞	
AmReinsur 1.20	41	14⅛	14⅜	+⅛
AmReserve .24	52	3	3½	+⅛
AmStatesLf .10e	1	9⅛	9⅝	
AmUndrwrltr .30	6	9	9¼	-¼
Assoc Madis .05e		2⅛	2⅝	
BMA Corp .58	44	10⅛	10⅜	-⅛
Bnkrs SecLf .25		4⅝	4⅞	
Benef NatCp s		3⅛	3⅝	
BenefStdA .40	29	4⅝	5⅛	
BenefStdB .40	7	4⅝	5⅛	
CalWshnState .60	10	9½	10½	
CarolCasity .20e		2⅝	3	
CentennalCp .40e	49	7	7½	+¼
ChaseNatLf .80e		9¼	10½	
Chespk Lf A .24		4	4½	
Chespk Lf B .24		3⅞	4⅜	
Chubb Corp 1.40	423	30¼	30¾	
CoastStaCp .27	4	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
College Univ	27	4¼	4⅝	+⅛
Colon Lf&Ac .34	39	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
Columbia Natl	2	3	3½	
CombInsAm .60	315	9	9¼	
Conn Gen Ins .88	883	34½	35	+⅝
ContAmLife .92	19	13¼	14	
Cotton StaLf .10e		3⅞	4⅛	
Criterion Ins .60	10	29½	31½	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	157	19⅜	19⅝	-¼
CrumFor pf2.40	1	61	65	-1
DurhamLife .80b		19	20½	+½
ERC Corp .56	17	17	18	
EldoradoGen s		1	1½	
EmpFirMar .20e		3¼	3¾	
Empire Gen	47	2⅛	2½	+⅛
EmployrCas .80a	6	18½	20	+½
Equit Gen Cp .40	2	8½	10½	
EquitLfeIowa .5	11	10¾	11¼	
Farm Home Life		3¾	4¼	
FarmNewWL .16	14	42	44	
FarmersGrp 1	17	45½	46⅛	-¼
FidelCp Va	33	1⅜	2	
Fidel Un Life .60	77	17⅞	18⅛	+⅝
FinlSecGrp .32		3⅞	4⅝	-⅛
FstAmFin .28	z50	6⅛	7⅛	
FstColonyLfe .32	20	5⅛	5¾	
FstExecutive Cp	66	3	3¼	
FstFederLf .32a		5½	7	
First United Inc		⅝	⅞	
Fortune Nat s	z20	4	5	
FoundationFinl s		1⅛	1⅝	
FounderFinl .05e	533	2⅝	2⅞	
Franklin Life .76	105	20¾	21⅛	-⅛
Gen Reinsur .40	52	138	142	+4
GeoWashgtn Cp	51	3½	4	
GermanInins .34		6	8	
GlobeLfAcc .13e	32	9	9½	+½
GovtEmplns .80	216	24¾	25¼	+¾
GovtEmplyIn wt	48	8⅞	9⅜	+½
Gov Emp Lfe .20	37	25½	26½	+1
Gt Equity Finl		4½	5½	
GtSouthnCp .52	17	10⅝	11¼	+⅛
Guaranty Nat		2	2½	
Hamilton Intl	20	1½	1¾	
HanoverIns .50	4	6⅞	7⅛	
HartfStmBlr 1.68	5	30	31	-½
Home Benef 1	27	17½	18½	
HoraceMa .07e		9¾	10¼	
IndepLibty Lfe	6	1¾	2⅛	
IndepLfeAcc .48	214	7⅞	8¼	+¼
IndianaGrp .50	4	8⅛	8⅞	
Intercntl Finl	2	1	1½	
Interfincl .28	10	3⅞	4⅛	+⅛
IntlLifeHolding s	5	2⅛	3	
InterstateCp .20	73	3⅞	4⅛	-⅛
InvestGrnty Lfe		7	8½	
InvHertKy .10e		7⅞	8⅛	+⅛
InvInsAm .10e	10	1⅞	2⅛	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	2	7⅛	7⅛	
KansCityLfe .30e		22	25	
KemperCorp .80	12	13⅛	14	
KyCeNLife .20	16	5⅛	6	
LamarLife .40b		15	16¼	
LibrtyNatLfe .60	83	29⅝	30¼	+¼
Life Am Bost		2	2½	
Life Ins Ga .60		14⅛	14⅝	
LifeInvInc .06e	92	5	5⅛	-⅛
Lifesurance Cp	11	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
LincIncLf .40e	2	6⅛	6⅝	
La Sou Life		1⅞	2⅛	
LoyalAm Lfeins		7	8	
March Lfe Cas s	9	⅞	1¼	
ManhtnLfeCp .10	5	3½	4	-⅛
ManhatLf In .30e	z60	3¼	4⅛	
MassGen Lfe	2	4	4½	
McMillen Cp .32	z64	5⅝	6⅛	
MercuryGen .40	15	7½	8⅛	+¼
Midw NatOh .01e		7⅛	7¼	
MidwstUnLf .60r	9	8⅛	8⅞	
MinnTitleFinl .42		6⅞	7⅛	
ModrnAmLfe .14		2½	3	
ModrnSecL .10e		1½	1⅞	
MonarchCap .72e	48	10½	10¾	
MonumentCp .48	47	11	11½	+⅛
MotClAmIns .14		3	3⅛	
Mut Sav Lfe .40a		7⅛	7¾	
NN Corp 1.20	34	14⅛	15	+⅛
NatLifeFla .05e	85	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
NatOldLine .24	23	3⅛	3⅜	
NatRasrvelf .50	1	9	9½	
NatSecurIns s		3⅛	4	
NatWestn Lf	3	3	3¼	+⅛
Nationwide A .25	237	7⅞	8¼	+⅛
NationwideLf .55	24	26	27	
North Cent		2⅝	3⅛	
Noreast Hart .88	1	10	11	
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅝	3	
NowstNatLfe .56	36	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
Occident Lf .02e		2⅞	3	
Oh Casualty 1.16	42	34⅛	34⅞	+⅛
OldRepInt .70a	27	21	21⅜	-⅛
PacStd Life	61	1⅜	2	+⅛
PeerlessIns .50	z81	8	8⅝	
Penn Life	161	1½	1⅝	
Phila Life .69r	15	12⅛	12⅝	-⅛
PiedmtMan .44		3½	4⅛	
PreferdRisk .16e	10	7	7½	+⅛
Pres Life		1⅝	2⅛	
ProtectivLfe .52	17	8½	9	-⅛
ProvLfeND .25e		8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
Prov Lfe Acc .56	31	30	32	+⅛
Reliable Life .80	30	14⅜	15⅛	+⅛
RepNatLfe .25	24	3½	3⅞	
Safeco Cp 1	191	25	25½	+1
StPaulCos .72	100	23⅜	24⅛	+⅛
SecurAmLfe .20r		5	5½	
SecurConn Lfe	5	5½	6⅛	-⅛
SecLfe&Acc .36	29	6¼	6⅝	
SecurLfeGa s	z40	9	10	
So carb Ins .40	1	9	9⅜	+⅛
SouUnAla .10e	5	3¼	3⅝	
SouthlandFin .30	24	12⅛	12⅝	+⅛
Sowstrn Lfe .92	67	28	28½	-⅛
SovereignCp .05e	34	5¼	5⅝	
StdLifeIns .22a	z57	4½	7	
StdSec Life		5	5½	
Statesm Grp .19r	2	5⅛	5⅝	
Surety Finl .86		1⅜	2⅛	
ThomJeffLf .10e	9	3¼	4⅛	
TimeHolding .50		8	9	-⅛
Transport Life	.40	2⅝	3	
Unicoa	z60	17⅛	18⅛	
UnitAmer Life	17	2⅛	3¼	
UnitFireCas .85a		13½	14½	
UnitFireIns .50		4⅛	5⅛	
Unit Guaranty	116	6⅝	7	+⅛
UnitLibrtyLfe 1e	1	4¼	5	
UnitSav Life		2¼	3	
UnitSvcLife .40	6	7⅞	8¼	
Variable Annut	14	8⅝	9⅛	-⅛
Vico Corp	44	1½	1⅝	+⅛
WesmCasSur .68	24	15½	16	-⅛
WesnStaLfe .25a		8¼	9	
Windsor Life		2½	3	
WiscNatLife .50		15	17	
Wld Svc Lfe .10r	14	5	5⅛	+⅛
Zenith Nat Ins	4	1⅞	2⅛	-⅛
Zenith United		2	2½	

New Issue

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

January 30, 1975

NYK LINE

Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha
Tokyo

DM 50,000,000

9½% Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1975

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited
Tokyo

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

DRESDNER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., LTD.

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE — CREDIT SUISSE WHITE WELD Limited — KLEINWORT, BENSON Limited

KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE — ORION BANK LIMITED

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V. — A. E. AMES & CO. Limited — AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

ARAB FINANCE CORPORATION S.A.L. — ASSOCIATED JAPANESE BANK (INTERNATIONAL) Limited — JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL Limited

BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA — BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO — BANK FÜR GEMEINWIRTSCHAFT Aktiengesellschaft

BANK GUTZWILLER, KURZ, BUNGENER (Overseas) Limited — BANK OF TOKYO (HOLLAND) N.V. — BANQUE DE BRUXELLES S.A.

BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO — BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG Société Anonyme — BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S. — BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS — BANQUE NORDEUROPE S.A.

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS — BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (Underwriters) S.A. — BANQUE DE SUEZ ET DE L'UNION DES MINES

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE — BANQUE WORMS — BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND WECHSEL-BANK

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK — JOH. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.

BERLINER BANK Aktiengesellschaft — BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT — FRANKFURTER BANK — — CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited

COMMERZBANK Aktiengesellschaft — CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN — CREDIT LYONNAIS

CREDITO ITALIANO — DAIWA EUROPE N.V. — RICHARD DAUS & CO. Bankiers

DEN DANSKE LANDMANDSBANK — DEN NORSKE CREDITBANK — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft

DEUTSCHE GENOSSENSCHAFTSKASSE — DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE — DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK — — DILLON, READ OVERSEAS CORPORATION

FIRST BOSTON (EUROPE) Limited — FUJI KLEINWORT, BENSON LIMITED — GIROZENTRALE UND BANK DER ÖSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN Aktiengesellschaft

HAMBROS BANK Limited — HESSISCHE LANDESBANK — GIROZENTRALE — — HILL SAMUEL & CO. Limited

INDUSTRIEBANK VON JAPAN (DEUTSCHLAND) Aktiengesellschaft — JAPAN INTERNATIONAL BANK Limited — KJØBENHAVNS HANDELSBANK

KREDIETBANK N.V. — KUHN, LOEB & CO. INTERNATIONAL — KUWAIT FOREIGN TRADING, CONTRACTING AND INVESTMENT CO. S.A.K.

KUWAIT INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CO. s.a.k. — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY S.A.K. — MANUFACTURERS HANOVER LIMITED

MERCK, FINCK & CO. — MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Securities Underwriter Limited — B. METZLER SEEL. SOHN & CO.

MITSUBISHI BANK (EUROPE) S.A. — MORGAN & CIE INTERNATIONAL S.A. — NEW JAPAN SECURITIES CO., LTD.

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO., (DEUTSCHLAND) GMBH — THE NIPPON KANGYO KAKUMARU SECURITIES CO., LTD. — NOMURA EUROPE N.V.

NORDDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE — SAL. OPPENHEIM JR. & CIE. — PRIVATBANKEN A/S

N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS Limited — SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN — SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated

SOCIETE GENERALE — SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A. — SUMITOMO WHITE WELD Limited

SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited — TRINKAUS & BURKHARDT

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (UNDERWRITERS) Limited — VEREINS- UND WESTBANK — M.M. WARBURG-BRINCKMANN, WIRTZ & CO.

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. — WESTLB INTERNATIONAL — YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL (EUROPE) LIMITED

Private Placement

These Bonds having been placed, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

FONDS DE RÉTABLISSEMENT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

The Council of Europe Resettlement Fund

for National Refugees and Over-Population in Europe

DM 20 000 000.–

9 ½ % Bearer Bonds of 1975

due February 1, 1982

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT
— FRANKFURTER BANK —

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

New York Bond Sales

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
NYS EG 7⅝s81	29	94	93	94	+1
NYS EG 7⅝s01	10	80	80	80	+5
NYTel 9¼s2010	197	103¾	102	102	
NY Tel 9s14	289	102	100½	102	+1½
NYTel 8.30s12	153	96	93¼	96	+2½
NYTel 8s2008	166	92⅝	90½	92	+ ½
NYTel 7¾s2006	14	92	90½	92	+1½
NYTel 7¾s2011	7	85	84½	84½	—1
NYTel 4⅝s91	23	66⅛	65½	65½	+ ¾
NYTel 4½s90	23	59	58⅛	59	
NYTel 3⅝s78	3	86½	86	86½	+1
NYTel 2¾s82	43	71½	71	71½	+ ½
NiagM 12.6s81	320	107½	105½	107½	+1¾
NiagMP 4⅞s87	5	58¼	58¼	58¼	
NiagMP 2⅝s80	2	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	— ¼
NL Ind 7½s95	20	84½	84½	84½	+1⅛
NorW 4.85s2015	11	46⅛	45	46⅛	+1⅛
Norfk&Wn 4s96	61	54	53	54	+1½
NorlinMus 9s88	6	74⅜	74	74⅜	+ ¾
NoAMtg 5½s97	69	63½	62	63½	+1½
NorAPh cv4s92	45	50½	49	50	+1
Nor Cen 5s74f	6	28½	26	28½	+3½
NorIllG 8¼s76	36	101½	101	101⅛	—1⅞
NorInPS 8¼s75	43	100	100	100	+ ½
NorNG 9½s98	129	102½	101	102½	+1½
Nor Nat G 8s91	60	88⅛	83⅝	88⅛	+ ⅝
NorNG 4¾s78	5	88¼	88¼	88¼	+2⅝
NorNG 4¾s87	11	80½	80½	80½	+ ½
NorPac 4s97	2	47	48¼	48¼	— ¼
NorPac 3s2047	18	34½	34	34	+1
NoPac 3s2047r	6	34½	33½	34½	
NorStaP 5s90	7	62¼	62¼	62¼	
NorStaP 3⅛s84	10	62½	62	62½	+1½
NorStaP 2¾s75	4	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
Northo cv4½s87	1	67	67	67	+1½
Nrwst Bn 6⅝s	5	88½	88½	88½	—3⅜
Nwstind 7½s94	173	76⅜	75	76½	+ ⅞
NwnBell 10s14	88	109⅛	107	108½	— ⅜
NwnBell 7⅝11	75	90¼	90¼	90¼	+ ½
NwnBell 7½s05	1	86	86	86	+2
NwnBell 6⅝s79	25	96½	96	96	— ½
NwnMu cv6s91	1	59	59	59	
NortSim 6s98	15	63⅛	61	63⅛	+2½
OakInd cv4½s87	36	48	46⅞	48	+1⅛
OccidP cv7½s96	577	87⅞	85⅛	87⅞	+2⅛
Ogden cv5s93	31	63	62	62	—1
OhBellT 7¾s13	83	92	90	91½	+1
OhBellT 6⅝s78	10	96	95⅞	95⅞	
OhioEd 10s31	300	105¼	104¼	105¼	+ ¾
Ohio Ed 2⅞s75	20	98 17-32	98 17-32	98 17-32	+7-16
OhioPw 12⅝s31	26	106	104½	106	+1½
OhioPw 10⅛s82	629	105	99	100¼	+ ⅝
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	63	89	86	88	+2⅛
Okla G 4⅛s93	2	57	56⅝	57	
Oneida cv5⅛s88	5	57	57	57	+3½
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	149	81	78	81	+2½
Outlet cv5½s86	10	62⅞	62	62	—1
OwenIll 9s87	10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝
OwenIll 7⅝s01	2	82½	82½	82½	—5⅛
OwenIll cv4½s92	26	76	75½	75½	+1⅝
PacGE 9.85s82	203	107¾	106	107½	+1½
PacGE 9⅛s06	342	102	100	102	+1½
PacGE 8⅞s02	216	100	98⅛	99⅛	+ ½
PacGE 8s03	33	92⅛	90⅞	92⅛	+1
PGE 7⅜s05ZZ	16	87½	87	87	— ½
PacGE 7⅝s04	3	85	85	85	
PacGE 7½s03	45	85	84½	85	
Pac G&E 5s89	24	70	67⅛	70	+2⅞
Pac G&E 5s91	32	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+1⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s86	15	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
Pac GE 4⅝s93	4	62	59	62	+4¾
PGE 4⅝s96 JJ	25	61	56⅛	61	+4⅞
PGE 4⅝s96KK	10	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
Pac GE 4⅜s94	9	53¼	58¼	58¼	+2⅛
Pac GE 3⅜s78	17	86⅞	85½	85½	—1⅜
PGE 3⅛s84 W	8	62½	61⅛	61⅛	+1⅛
PGE 3⅛s84 X	5	65	65	65	+2⅞
Pac G&E 3s77	30	88	86⅜	88	+ ½
Pac G&E 3s79	5	81	81	81	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	7	74⅛	74	74	+2⅞
PacLtSv 8⅝s93	4	85⅛	83⅛	85⅛	+1⅞
PacLtSv 7⅝s91	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+1⅛
PacNwT1 8⅜08	258	100	99⅞	100	+1½
PacNwTel 7s79	3	98	97	97	—
Pac SwA 6s87	12	59	57⅛	59	+1
PacT&T 9½s11	153	107	103⅛	104½	+1½
PacT&T 9⅛s84	301	103½	101¼	103½	+2¼
PacT&T 9.1s84	81	106⅛	104⅛	106⅛	+2⅛
PacT&T 9s81	111	105	104⅛	104⅛	
PacT&T 8⅝s06	183	99⅞	98⅛	99⅞	+ ⅝
PacTT 8.65s05	182	99⅛	98	99	+1½
PacT&T 7.8s07	71	90	89	89¾	+ ¾
PacT&T 7⅝s09	5	87¾	87¾	87¾	— ¾
PacT&T 7⅛s20	71	98½	97	97½	— ¾
PacT&T 7⅛s03	3	85	85	85	+1
PacT&T 6⅝s79	113	96⅜	94⅜	96⅜	+1¼
PacT&T 4⅜s88	20	68⅞	66	67⅞	— ⅞
PacT&T 3⅛s78	27	87	86⅜	87	+ ½
PacT&T 3⅛s87	8	60	60	60	+3
PacT&T 2⅞s86	12	61	59	61	+3
PacT&T 2⅝s85	14	61⅞	59½	59½	— ½
PAA 11⅛s86	418	78	65¼	76	+9⅛
PAA 11⅛s86	273	76	65½	76	+9½
PAA cv7⅛s98	552	60½	33¼	56	+18
PAA cv 5⅛s89	3001	28½	19⅜	28	+8⅛
PAA cv 4⅞s79	28	63	60	63	+6
PAA cv 4½s84	111	37¾	28½	37¾	+10¼
PAA cv 4⅛s86	1634	27	18⅛	26	+7½
Park H cv4s92	25	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅞
viPennC 6⅛s93f	4	52¼	52	52¼	+2⅛
Penney 9s99	37	101	101	101	
Penney 8⅞s95	20	102	102	102	+ ⅞
PenneyF 9.45s81	11	103½	102⅞	103½	+ ⅞
PennyF 4½s84	25	70½	69	70½	+3⅛
PennCo cv9s94	138	96	92	96	+4½
PennPL 10¼s82	50	106	105	105½	+ ½
PennPwLt 3s75	11	97	96½	97	+ ¾
viPa RR 4¼s81f	23	12½	10¾	11	—1⅛
viPa RR 4¼s84f	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+1⅞
Pennwlt 9½s95	23	100	100	100	+2⅛
Pennzoil 8⅞s76	247	100⅝	99⅛	99⅝	— ⅜
Pennzoil 8⅝s96	11	89	85⅝	89	+3⅝
Pennzl cv5¼s96	63	67	66¼	67	+1
Peoria E 4s90f	53	36½	36	36	—3⅞
Pepsico 8⅝s81	45	101½	101	101	— ½
Pepsi cv4⅜s96	122	91	83⅞	91	+5⅞
Per Mar 3⅛s80	2	76½	76½	76½	
Pfizer cv4s97	177	82¼	80½	81¼	+2¼
PhelpsD 7⅝s78	82	99	97	99	+1
Phil BW 4⅞77f	4	24	24	24	
PhilaEl 11s80	313	105¼	102	105½	+3¼
Phila El 9s95	57	92¼	89⅝	92¼	+2¼
Phila El 8⅛s76	61	100½	100	100½	+ ¼
PhilaEl 8⅛s04	176	83½	79⅞	83½	+2⅛
Phila El 8¼s95	56	82½	79⅞	82½	+2½
Phila El 8s75	109	100¼	99½	99¾	
PhilEl 7⅛s2000	15	78½	78⅛	78½	+ ½
Phila El 7⅛s78	5	71½	71½	71½	+ 3⅛
PhilaEl 7½s99	39	75	71½	75	+2½
PhilEl 7⅜s2001	10	74	72	74	+2
Phila El 6⅛s93	5	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+7⅛
Phila El 6⅛s97	38	64	62⅛	63⅛	+1
Phila El 5s89	17	62½	60	62	+2
Phila El 4⅞s87	1	59	59	59	
Phila El 4⅛s94	1	47	47	47	—2
Phila El 4⅜s86	20	58½	58	58	—3
Phila El 3⅛s88	5	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+ ⅝
Phila El 3⅛s83	15	63	56	56	—6½
Phila El 2⅝s78	2	84	84	84	
PhilMo 8.85s32	5	101½	101½	101½	— ½
PhilMor 6⅝s73	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
Philip In 10s77	27	92⅞	89	89	+1
PhilIP 7⅞s2001	16	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	
Pillsby cv4⅛s89	38	82	80½	82	+1
PionNG 9½s75	90	100¾	100⅛	100¾	+ ¾
PionNG 9½s82	180	105¼	102½	105¼	+4¼
Pittston cv4s97	177	52	51	52	+1½
PotEIP 10⅜s04	25	106¼	106⅛	106¼	+1⅛
PotEIP 10⅛s81	14	105½	105	105½	+1
PoEIP 9⅛s05	51	100	98⅞	100	+1
PotEIP 8⅞s09	15	87	86	87	+ ⅞
PPG Ind 9s95	55	100	99⅜	100	+1
Proct G 3⅞s81	2	79	79	79	— ½
PubSvCol 8⅝s	19	97½	97	97	+2
PubSEG 12s04	166	112	108	112	+4½
PubSEG 9s95	2	89⅞	89⅞	87⅞	—3⅛
PubSEG 8⅛s04	21	89¼	89	89	— ¼
PubSEG 4⅞s77	9	92	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
PubSEG 3⅛s75	10	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
PubSvln 9⅜s81	50	106⅛	105⅛	106	+ ⅛
PubSvlnd 5s04	15	85¼	85¼	85¼	—4¼
PuerRTel 8.70s	5	83½	83½	83½	
PugetSd 10⅜s83	121	104	102¼	104	+1¼
Pullm Tr 10s85	16	104	103	104	+1
Purex cv4⅞s94	17	61	58	61	+3
RCA 9⅛s90	35	101	98½	101	+1¼
RCA 9s75	184	101	100½	100⅛	— ⅛
RCA cv 4½s92	170	55½	53¼	55½	+2½
RCA Int cv5s88	19	73	69	73	—1⅝
Ramad cv8s95	28	72½	70	72	+7
Ramad cv5s96	595	35⅞	34½	36	+1
RapAm 7⅛s85	84	48	42¼	46⅞	+6
RapAm69 7s94	130	39	36⅛	38⅞	+3½
RapAm72 7s94	496	39	35½	39	+2⅝
RapidAm 6s88	1001	36½	32	36¼	+4¼
vlReade 3⅛s95f	10	20½	20½	20½	
RdgBa cv5⅛s88	74	84½	80	84½	+4½
Reeves cv4s91	53	54	52⅛	52½	
ReichChm 8s94	16	81	79	79	—1
ReliansEl 9⅛s94	5	100	100	100	
RelianGp 9⅛s98	134	66½	63⅞	66½	+4½
RelianGp 9⅛s99	584	67	61	67	+6
RepMt cv7⅛s90	2	48½	48	48	— ⅛
Rever cv5⅛s92	63	57⅛	53⅛	56	+3
ReyInd 7⅞s2001	5	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
ReyM cv4⅛s21	171	56½	53⅛	55⅛	+2
Rey Tob 7⅛s94	25	93	90⅞	93	+ ⅛
Reyn Tob 7s89	10	85	83	83	
RiegelT cv5s93	90	49	47	49	+2⅞
RochGE 10⅜s83	9	105	105	105	+1
RochGE 4⅛s77	5	90	90	90	+1
RochT cv4⅛s94	75	66	64⅛	66	+1½
RockInt 8⅛s95	11	85	83	83	+2
RockInt 8.3s98	41	82	82	82	+6
RockInt 5⅛s91	16	66	65⅞	66	—1
Rockln cv4⅛s87	20	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
Rockln cv4⅛s91	98	57½	54	56	+2⅞
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	55	60	56⅛	59⅞	+1
RyderS 11⅛s90	157	97½	94	97½	+ ½
Ryder Sy 10s94	1	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ¾
RyderS 9⅛s82	2	90	90	90	—1
RyderS 8⅛s92	105	67	66	66	—5¼
Saleco 7s78	16	97	97	97	— ⅞
StJosLP 9⅛s76	10	100½	100½	100½	
SLSF 5s2006t	69	45⅛	44	45⅛	+1⅛
StLouSF 4s97	4	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
StRcg cv4⅞s97	123	83	80⅛	80⅛	+4⅛
Sanders cv5s92	57	39	38	38⅛	+1⅜
SaFeIn cv5⅛s98	290	100	93½	97	+4⅞
SaulRlEs 8⅛s50	45	64	59	63⅞	+8½
SavnhEl 8⅛s75	18	99¼	99 1-16	99¼	— ¼
SCM cv 5⅛s88	160	63½	65	68	+4
ScottP 8⅞s2000	18	100⅞	100	100⅞	+ ⅞
Seagrm 7⅛s78	2	97	97	97	+ ⅜
Searle 7⅛s50	28	99	97⅛	98	—1½
Sears R 8⅝s95	144	102	99⅛	102	+ ⅛
Sears R 6⅝s93	6	83	83	83	
Sears R 4⅝s83	42	82	80⅞	82	+ ½
SearsR Ac 5s82	18	82⅛	82	82	+1
SearsAc 4⅝s77	31	93⅛	92	92⅛	— ⅜
SeatraL cv6s94	292	29	25	28	+1⅛
SecuPac 7.7s82	25	93	93	93	+1½
ShellO 8⅛s2000	22	99¼	99	99	
ShellO 7⅛s2002	49	89	88	89	+2
SherW cv5⅛s95	24	97	95	95½	+4½
SherW 5.45s92	27	73	72⅞	73	—1⅛
Signal 8.95s94	20	94	91⅛	92	+ ⅞
Sinclair 4.60s88	1	74½	74½	74½	+6
Sinclr cv4⅛s86	17	135¼	131	131	—2
Singer 8⅛s76	239	99⅞	97½	99⅞	+1⅛
Singer 8s99	209	71½	63⅛	71	+2⅞
SKelyO 8.15s76	23	101½	100½	101½	+1½
Skil Cp cv5s92	55	45	42	44½	+2⅛
Smith AO 10⅛	16	97	97	97	+5
SmitKn 8.15s84	54	101¼	100¾	101¼	+ ¾
Socony 2⅝s76	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
SohioBP 9⅛s99	114	103⅛	102¼	103⅛	+1⅜
Sol B cv4⅛s92	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+2⅛
SoCenBl 10s14	227	109	107⅛	109	+1⅞
SoCenBl 8⅛s04	106	95⅛	94⅛	95¼	+ ¼
SoCenBl 8⅛s13	18	96¼	94⅛	96¼	+1⅞
SoCenBl 7⅛s12	41	86½	86⅛	86½	+2¼
SoCenBel 6⅛s	5	98	98	98	+4
SoesBk cv4⅛s97	3	52½	52½	52½	+ ½
SoBell TT 9.05s	234	102⅛	101	102½	+1½
SoBellTel 8s14	41	93½	92	92¼	+ ½
SoBellT 7⅛s13	65	88½	87⅛	83½	+ ½
SoBellT 7.60s	50	90	87⅛	90	+3⅛
SoBelT 7⅛s2010	5	87½	87	87½	+ ½
SoBellTel 7s78	10	97⅛	97¼	97½	+1
SoBelT 6⅛s79	90	96	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅛
So BelT 2⅛s85	2	60	60	60	+1
SoCalE cv3⅛s60	122	80	75⅛	78	+3
SoCalGs 10⅛s81	43	105⅛	103	105	+1½
SoCnlGs 9⅛s95	9	98	97⅞	98	
SoNGas 9⅛s76	259	103	101⅛	103	+1¼
SoNGas 7.70s91	10	80	80	80	+1¼
SoNGas 6⅛s79	5	92⅛	92½	92½	+ ½
SoNEngT 8⅛s08	10	94	91	94	+4
SoPac 5⅛s83	2	74	74	74	
SoPac 4⅛s81	8	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	+ ⅛
S PacOr 4⅛s77	64	93	91⅛	93	+1
SouthRy 5s94	13	59⅛	57¼	57¼	
SRvCar 4⅛s88	5	60	60	60	
Sw BelTel 8⅛s	254	102	99	101⅛	+1
SwBellT 8⅛s14	90	95	94⅛	95	—1
SwBellT 7⅛s	3	92	92	92	+2½
SwBellT 7⅞s13	23	86¾	87	87	—1¾
SwBellT 7⅛s12	15	86½	84⅛	86½	+2⅛
SwBelT 7s78	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+2
SwBellT 6⅛s	15	82	82	82	+ ¼
SwBellT 6⅛s79	36	96¼	95	95	— ½
Sw PS 8⅛s75	6	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
SpiegelInc 5s87	10	50	50	50	+2¼
Spiegl cv4⅛s90	1	47½	47½	47½	— ½
Sprag cv4⅛s92	135	43	33⅛	42	+2⅛
StBrand 9⅛s04	11	105⅛	102	102	—1½
StBrand 6⅛s93	5	80	79⅛	80	+4⅛
StdOilCal 7s96	9	83⅛	87⅛	88⅛	+1⅛
St O Cal 5⅛s92	25	78	77⅛	78	+ ⅛
St O Cal 4⅝s83	20	79	73	78⅛	— ⅛
StdOInd 9.7s90	1515	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
StdOilInd 9.2s04	90	106	103⅛	106	+2
Std OilInd 6s91	71	82	80⅛	81	
Std OilInd 6s98	149	79⅞	76⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
StOilInd 4⅛s83	23	81¼	80⅞	81⅛	+ ⅛
StOOh 8⅛s2000	99	97	94⅛	95⅛	— ½
StOilOh 7.60s99	25	84	84	84	+1⅞
St OilOh 4⅛s82	2	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Std Packg 6s70	18	43	42	42⅛	+ ½
StPkg cv5⅛s90	39	42	41⅛	42	
StPrud cv6⅛s90	3	67	67	67	+ ½
Stauff cv4⅛s91	8	84¼	84⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
Steven cv4s90	25	55⅛	54	55	+ ½
Stokely 8s98	10	79½	79½	79½	—4
Storer cv4⅛s86	3	59	58½	59	—1
SuavSh cv5s97	33	35⅛	35	35	
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	10	100⅝	100	100⅛	
SunOil 7⅛s2002	5	86	86	85	+7⅞
Sundst cv5s93	15	55	54	55	+3
Sunray 4⅛s87	3	68	69	68	+3
SunsM cv5⅛s89	66	88¼	86⅛	87⅛	+1½
SutroMtg 6⅛s82	15	52	49	52	+2
SwiftCo 7⅛s78	5	98	98	98	+1½
Talcott 9⅛s76	60	93½	92	93½	+3¼
TalcotN cv6s94	115	42	40	41	+1
Tandy 10s94	237	80	78½	80	+1⅛
Tandy 6⅛s78	1	88	88	88	+ ½
Tappn cv5⅛s94	19	44	43	43	+1⅛
Teledy 10s04	1519	75½	71¾	75	+ ⅝
Teledy 7s99	68	59	55	59	+1
Teledy cv3⅛s92	132	43½	41½	43½	+3½
Telex Cp 9s96	414	28	25½	26	—21
Tenneco 9s78	55	103	101	102¾	+1¼
Tenneco 9s94	133	95	91⅞	94	+2⅛
Tenneco 8⅛s75	554	100½	99¾	100	+ ¼
Tenneco 8⅛s91	9	87	87	87	+1⅞
Tenneco 7s93	65	76	71½	75	+3
Tennco cv6⅛s92	327	91½	89	90½	+1¼
Tenneco 6s79	105	83⅛	87⅛	83	— ½
TVA 9⅛s95	15	100	107⅛	109	+1⅛
TVA 8⅛s75	92	101⅛	101½	100½	— ⅛
TVA 8.10s79	163	107⅞	102⅛	102½	— ½
TVA 8.05s99	364	97	96	97	+1
TVA 8.05s99r	33	98¼	96	98¼	
TVA 7⅛s98C	1	93¼	93½	93⅛	
TVA 7.70s98	1	92½	92⅛	92½	— ½
TVA 7.40s97D	241	90	88⅛	89⅛	+ ½
TVA 7.40s97Dr	2	88½	88½	88½	
TVA 7.35s97B	88	90	89⅛	90	+1¾
TVA 7.35s97Br	122	89⅛	89	89	
TVA 7.35s97C	34	89½	88¼	89⅛	+ ¾
TVA 7.35s97Cr	30	89	89	89	
TVA 7.35s98A	63	90⅛	88	90⅛	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s98B	30	90	88¼	90	+1¼
TVA 7⅛s76	20	100	100	100	+ ¼
TVA 7⅛s76r	65	101	99⅛	101	
TVA 7s97	129	86⅞	85½	86⅛	+ ⅝
TVA 7s97r	10	86	86	86	
Tesoro cv5⅛s89	174	98	93	94	+4¾
Texaco 7⅛s2001	75	93⅛	90⅛	93¾	+ ¾
Texaco 5⅛s97	20	75⅛	75	75	— ½
TexInd 7⅛s92	90	64	57⅞	64	+6⅛
TexfI cv4⅛s96	39	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ½
ToledoEd 10s32	30	105½	104⅛	105½	+1
TrailmF 7⅛s78	23	90	90	90	
Trane cv4s92	5	54⅛	54½	54½	+ ¾
TWA 11s86	133	88¼	84	88¼	+3¼
TWA 10s85	110	84	80	84	+1
TWA 6⅛s78f	553	61½	56¼	61½	+5⅛
TWA cv5s94	804	39⅛	32⅛	36⅛	+5⅛
TWA cv4s92	873	33	24⅞	30⅛	+5⅛
TranFin 7⅞s91	5	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	+1⅞
Travler 8.70s95	20	99⅛	98	99⅛	+1⅛
TriSoMtg 7⅛s80	5	55	55	55	+5
TucsonG 8⅛s	5	80	80	80	+5
TucsonG 7.65s	9	80	79½	80	+5½
TylerCp cv5s93	66	66½	64⅛	66½	+2⅛
UGI Cp 8⅛s75	39	100	100	100	+ ½
UnCarb 5.30s97	56	73	71⅛	73	
UnCorp cv7s87	19	66	61	65½	+4½
UnCorp cv6s88	9	53⅞	52½	53⅞	+1⅞
UnOCal 8⅛s82	146	102¼	101⅛	102	+ ⅞
Un OCal 8⅛s76	263	102	101	102	+ ⅛
UnOCal 4⅛s86	10	72½	72¼	72½	+1¼
UPacC cv4⅛s99	91	122⅛	113½	120	+8
Un Pac 8⅛s85	48	104½	104	104½	+ ¼
Un Pac 7.20s76	30	100⅜	99½	100⅜	+ ⅜
Uniroy cv5⅛s96	317	56	51½	56	+4½
UnAirL cv5s91	93	64	59	63⅛	+5⅛
U AirL cv4⅛s92	61	52	49	52	+3
UAirc cv5⅛s91	242	72	68¼	69	—1⅛
UnAirc 4⅛s88	5	55	55	55	
UAirc cv4⅛s92	253	63	60	61	+1½
UnBrnd 9⅛s95	125	62⅛	55½	62⅛	+6⅛
Un Brnd 6⅛s88	21	50	49	49⅛	+1⅛
U Bran cv5⅛s94	278	41	38	41	+1⅛
UnGasC 4⅛s77	15	93½	93½	93½	— ⅜
UnGas P 10⅛s	13	90	90	90	+2⅛
UnGasP 8⅛s89	12	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—1⅛
UnGasP 5⅛s82	9	69	69	69	+2⅞
UnGasP 5⅛s77	10	89½	89	89	— ¼
UnMrch 9⅛s95	38	90½	90	90⅛	+4
UnMrch cv4s90	58	50¼	48⅛	49¼	+1¼
U Nuctr cv5s88	199	54	53½	53⅛	+ ⅛
US Hm cv5⅛s96	307	36⅛	34⅛	36⅛	+2
US Ind 7⅛s91	33	63⅛	62	63⅛	+1½
US Leasg 7.65s	4	93	93	93	
US NBOre 6⅛s	5	86	85	86	+1⅛
US Plywd 8s96	5	80½	80½	80½	—1⅛
US Ply 4⅛s90	25	61	61	61	—1⅛
US SII 7⅛s2001	16	91½	90	91½	+1½
US Steel 4⅛s96	159	63⅛	62	63	+ ⅛
US Steel 4⅛s86	14	74	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
US Steel 4s83	6	74⅛	74½	74½	
Unit Ut 9⅛s75	70	101	100	100¾	+ ¼
UnitUtil cv5s93	10	65	65	65	+1½
Univ OP 6⅛s93	1	79	79	79	
UtahPL 10⅛83	52	105½	105	105½	+ ½
UV Ind cv5⅛93	145	65½	64⅛	65	—1⅛
UV Ind 5⅛s95	9	50	49	50	+2
Vendo cv4⅛s80	3	70	70	70	
VerYNuc 9⅛98	14	95	91	95	+4
VaEIP cv3⅛s86	52	59	57¾	58	+ ½
VaE Pw 3⅛s82	10	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+4⅛
VirgRy Incds08	31	62¼	60⅛	60⅛	—2⅛
Wabash 7⅛s77	67	97½	97¼	97½	+ ¾
Wabash 4⅛s91	4	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Wag El 6⅛s86	14	61⅛	61	61	+2
Walgrn cv5⅛s97	10	65⅛	61	61	+1
WallM cv6⅛s91	4	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅜
Wash G 8⅛s75	30	100½	99	100½	
WeanU cv5⅛s93	36	46½	44⅛	46½	+2⅛
Wean 5⅛s93n	12	45⅛	43⅛	45	+2⅞
vlWShr 4s2361f	6	10	10	10	
vlWShr 4s2361r	3	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
WnAccep 9⅛s79	57	102	101¼	102	+ ⅞
WnArL cv5⅛s93	274	77	65	76⅛	+11⅛
WnBncp 7⅛s92	17	94½	93	94½	+1⅛
Wn Elec 8⅛s95	73	99	97⅛	99	+ ⅛
WU Cp 10⅛s97	809	71½	66⅛	71⅛	+5
WU Cp cv5⅛s97	358	38½	37	38½	+1½
WnUnT 8.45s96	239	62	55	60	+5
WnUnT 8.10s96	10	53½	52¼	53½	+1
WnUnT 7.90s97	240	57	52	57	+5⅛
WnUnTel 6⅛s89	216	50	47	50	+3
WnUnTel 5⅛s87	137	41	39⅛	41	+ ½
WnUn Tel 5s92	126	40	34⅛	39⅛	+5⅛
WestgCre 8⅛s	26	71	68½	71	+2¼
WestgCre 7.60s	20	68	68	68	
WestgCre 7.20s	107	90⅛	87	90	+3½
WestgEl 8⅛s95	560	91	88⅛	90⅞	+2⅛
WestgEl 5⅛s92	52	65⅛	62½	64⅞	+2⅛
Weyrhsr 8.7s04	62	103	102	103	+ ½
Weyrh 8⅛s2030	19	101	100	102⅛	+1⅛
Weyrhsr 8⅛s75	40	101½	101⅛	101½	+ ¼
Weyerh 7.65s94	6	94	90	94	+2
Weyerh 5.20s91	5	73½	73⅛	73⅛	+ ½
WhlgSt cv3⅛s75	14	95 9-32	95¼	95¼	+23-32
WhlICn cv5⅛s92	127	60⅛	57	60	
WhlfM cv5⅛s93	41	56	54	54	+1
Whltkr 10s88	60	73	70	73	+4
Whltkr cv4⅛s88	1	39⅛	39½	39⅛	+ ½
Wickes cv9s99	9	83⅛	80¼	80¼	+5⅛
Wickes cv5⅛s94	109	50	47⅛	49½	— ½
WillRs cv5⅛s89	1	72½	72½	72½	+1
WillRs cv4⅛s92	5	65	66	66	+2
Wms Cos 11s81	95	106⅛	105	105	—1
Wis Cen 4s2004	22	42½	42½	42½	+1½
WiscTel 8s14	72	93½	91¾	93½	+1
Wilco cv4⅛s93	17	63	63	63	+2⅛
Woolwrth 9s99	219	89¾	87½	87⅞	— ⅞
Woolwth 7⅛s96	99	75½	73	75¼	+1⅛
Womel cv5⅛s94	1	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+3⅛
Wyly cv7⅛s75	111	31⅛	29½	31	+1¼
Xerox 8⅛s99	50	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	+ ⅞
Xerox 8.2s82	253	102⅛	101¼	102⅛	+ ½
Xerox cv6s95	667	109½	99	109¼	+10¼
YngSh 10⅛s2000	19	89	87⅛	89	+2
YngSh 4⅛s90	2	42	42	42	+1⅛
Zapata cv4⅛s88	16	70	68	63½	—1⅛
Zapat cv4⅛s88B	71	70	68¼	69⅛	+1⅞
Zapat cv4⅛s88C	42	70⅛	69⅛	69½	+1½
Zayre Cp 8s96	100	53⅛	53	53	—3
Zayre cv5⅛s94	343	41	38	40½	+1⅛
Zurn cv5⅛s94	39	60	57½	59½	+4½

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Australia 5s83	5	78¼	78⅛	78½	
Chile 3s93	2	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	
CreditF 5⅛s79	2	95	95	95	
Cundin 3s78	1	80	80	80	
Erlkbg 6⅛s82	2	86½	86½	85½	+3½
EuropC 8⅛s79	49	102	100½	102	+1
Ital C Con 3s77	14	96⅛	96	96	
ItalPUI 3s77	3	96⅛	96	96	
ItalRea 3s77	12	96	96	96	
Japan Dv 6s77	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Japan 5⅛s80	10	94¼	94¼	94¼	+1¼
Mexico 8⅛s87	35	84	84	84	+ ⅛
Mexico 8⅛s97	6	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+1⅛
Mexico 6⅛s73	13	94	94	94	— ½
Mexico 6⅛s79	7	85	85	85	—1
Milan 5⅛s78	12	97	96	97	+3
N Zeal 5⅛s76	1	94	94	94	
Nippn TT 6s76	4	91	91	91	+ ¾
Nippon 5⅛s80	7	91	91	91	—1
Nova Scot 9s75	30	100½	100	100	
Po'and 8s50xf	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ½
Pol as4⅛s68f	2	36	36	36	+5¼
Poland 6s40xf	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
Silesa 6⅛s 58xf	3	36	36	36	+2

USIF. REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote January 31, 1975

Luxembourg Francs 28 (U.S. $0.78)

Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-7,788, Nassau, Bahamas.

FCE Quotations

Feb. 3, 1975		Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec
DJIA	bid	704	709	709	714
703.69	offer	712	719	729	737
ETI	bid	232	236	242	247
236.9	offer	242	247	257	262
TKDJ	bid	3900	3900	3950	3850
3957.53	offer	4050	4100	4150	4200
Prem. Gas	bid	119	122	119	117
120.50	offer	123	125	124	124
Gasoil	bid	84	85	87	85
81.00	offer	87	89	92	91

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd. Kersiraat 353 Amsterdam. Telex: 16102. Phone: 25 47 53. Cable: INDEXCHANGE

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 2, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
Polaroid	1,308,900	20½	15¾	20¼	+ 3⅞
RCA	1,242,000	13⅛	11⅛	13¾	+ 1⅛
WestHEL	1,216,500	12	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
UpjohnCo	1,188,300	39⅛	30	30⅛	— 6⅛
SonyCorp	1,163,400	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅞
AmT&T	1,083,500	49	47⅛	48⅛	+ 1⅛
SouthCo	997,600	11	10	10¼	+ ⅛
KresgeSS	983,000	26⅛	24⅛	25½	+ 2⅛
InTrTel	955,800	19⅞	17⅞	19¼	+ 2
PanAm	942,300	4⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ 1⅛
TexacoInc	911,000	29⅛	24⅞	28⅛	+ 1⅞
CitCorp	840,500	35⅞	32⅞	33⅛	+ 1⅜
McDonald	839,800	34⅞	31⅛	34¼	+ 3⅜
IBM	837,700	191½	179¼	188⅛	+25⅞
KaufBroad	788,400	7	4⅛	6⅞	+ 2
GulfOil	774,700	22	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Chrysler	773,000	11⅞	10½	11⅛	+ 1⅛
GenMotors	760,700	40⅛	38	38½	—
EastKodak	754,300	74⅛	68⅛	72½	+ 7⅞
GenElec	749,100	39¾	35⅝	38⅞	+ 3¼

Issues traded: 2,012.
Advances: 1,594; declines: 286; unchanged: 122.
New highs: 63; new lows: 6.

Volume

Last week	145,689,486 shares
Week ago	82,177,840 shares
Year ago	69,549,090 shares
1975	432,532,396 shares
1974	375,631,029 shares
1973	431,943,680 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Feb. 2, 1975

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chge
SyntexCorp	548,000	36	30	31⅛	—1⅛
ChampHo	544,000	4	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
GtBasPet	472,600	4⅛	3⅛	3½	—
SambosRst	269,100	11⅛	8⅞	11⅛	+2⅛
PhoenixStl	215,100	6⅛	4⅛	6	+1⅞
CdnJavelin	195,000	10⅛	6⅛	10⅛	—
HoustOilM	182,600	28⅛	25⅛	27	—1
TerrachInt	174,600	13⅛	11⅛	12⅞	+ ⅛
WesTransIn	172,200	26⅛	22⅛	25⅛	+1½
McCullOil	171,000	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛

Volume: 14,888,260 shares.
Year to date: 46,574,680 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,242.
Advances: 852; declines: 216; unchanged: 174.
New highs: 46; New lows: 4.

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices or the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	39¾	40⅛
Baystate Corporation	28¼	29¼
Cleveland Trust Cp.	37¾	38¾
Detroit Bank Corporation	25¾	36⅞
Fidelcor Inc.	25¾	26¾
First Nat. Bncp.	21	23
First Nat. Cinn.	22¾	23¼
Girard Corporation	36½	37
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	51½	53¼
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	23¾	24¾
Lincoln First Banks	18⅛	18⅞
Mellon Nat Bank Pitts.	43¾	44½
Nat. City Corporation	26¼	27
New England Merch. Boston	14	15
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	24	24½
Pitts. Nat Corporation	27¾	28½
Prov. Nat. Corporation	19¾	20½
Secur Pac. Corporation	16⅞	17¼
Shawmut Ass. Boston	31¾	32¾
Sta. Str Bank Boston	26½	27¼
U.S. Trust New York	22¼	23¼
Unit. Va. Bankshares	14½	15
Virginia Nat. Bank	17½	18½

Treasury Bills

	Bid	Ask	Yld.
Feb. 6, 1975	6.07	5.11	5.16
Feb. 11	5.94	5.10	5.15
Feb. 13	5.86	5.04	5.12
Feb. 20	5.77	5.03	5.11
Feb. 27	5.74	5.00	5.09
Mar. 6	5.78	5.12	5.21
Mar. 11	5.75	5.13	5.22
Mar. 13	5.73	5.15	5.25
Mar. 20	5.69	5.15	5.26
Mar. 27	5.73	5.15	5.26
Mar. 31	5.71	5.11	5.22
Apr. 3	5.73	5.41	5.53
Apr. 8	5.74	5.42	5.55
Apr. 10	5.77	5.47	5.60
Apr. 15	5.84	5.64	5.78
Apr. 17	5.81	5.63	5.77
Apr. 24	5.79	5.66	5.81
May 1	5.88	5.60	5.76
May 6	5.79	5.51	5.67
May 8	5.80	5.52	5.68
May 15	5.83	5.61	5.78
May 22	5.87	5.71	5.28
May 29	5.84	5.66	5.86
Jun. 3	5.86	5.68	5.86
Jun. 5	5.83	5.75	5.94
Jun. 12	5.90	5.84	6.04
Jun. 17	5.86	5.81	6.02
Jun. 19	5.91	5.75	5.95
Jun. 26	5.91	5.75	5.96
Jun. 30	5.91	5.73	5.94
July 1	5.86	5.66	5.87
July 3	5.83	5.77	5.99
July 10	5.93	5.79	6.02
July 17	5.92	5.76	5.98
July 24	5.92	5.78	6.02
July 29	5.91	5.75	5.99
July 31	5.86	5.78	6.03
Aug. 26	5.92	5.76	6.01
Sep. 23	5.92	5.76	6.02
Oct. 21	5.91	5.77	6.04
Nov. 18	5.86	5.74	6.03
Dec. 16	5.85	5.71	6.01
Jan. 13, 1976	5.81	5.73	6.04

Market Averages

Week Ended Feb. 2, 1975

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indus.	717.30	678.43	703.69	+37.06
20 Transp.	164.82	153.35	158.62	+ 6.43
15 Utilities	83.09	78.83	80.27	+ 1.31
65 Comb.	232.27	218.69	227.39	+ 9.92
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	78.69	73.76	76.98	+ 4.00

Economic Scene

(Continued From Page 7)

markets to prop up its currency's value. It takes measures to restrict the inflow of unwanted currencies in support of its own and it is quick to change internal economic policies to bolster its currency.

What has not been widely understood in this country is the fact that the value of the dollar in international trade affects all prices within the American economy, not only goods that enter foreign trade but also commodities produced and sold internally. The value of the dollar influences our overall inflation rate. And it is a fact that the two formal devaluations of the dollar in the last few years have played a prominent part in bringing our rate of inflation from the area of 3 per cent to more than 12 per cent last year and, in turn, contributing to the depth of the recession this country is now experiencing.

Comfortable, Fast, Relatively Cheap

Amtrak Likes Ride on Turbo-Trains Imported From France

By Reginald Kernan

LE HAVRE, France (IHT).—On Aug. 8, 1973, a five-car, second-generation "RTG" *(Rames à Turbine à Gaz)*, fresh off the boat at Newark, N.J., eased around the famous Horse Shoe Curve in Pennsylvania on its way west.

It slowed to walking speed for the benefit of photographers and newsmen and then, from practically a standing start, took off on its first American hill-climbing test, speeding up a long 3-per-cent grade into the Pennsylvania hills.

This French import was followed by its twin and the two were installed a month later on the Chicago-St. Louis passenger run on a five-hour schedule.

After a test of performance in Midwest winter weather, RTG's purchaser, Amtrak, confirmed orders for four similar turbo units. A few days ago, at Le Havre, trains No. 3 and 4 were slid into the container ship Atlantic-Cognac for their trip to the United States. The final two of the order of six, worth in all about $18 million, will follow in March.



Reginald Kernan.

BOUND FOR U.S.—French turbo-train loaded at Le Havre.

Other Imports

The import of French railroad technique into the United States will not, however, stop there. Beginning in September, Rohr Industries of California is to receive shipments of other European train machinery: transmissions from Voith Corp., West Germany, and turbines from Turbomeca, France. Rohr Industries will assemble the machinery to produce seven additional five-car units. A majority of the units are to be put into service on the curving, outdated tracks and bridges of the New York-Boston route.

The story of this essentially Franco-American surface transportation trade goes back to the old factor of inexperience and demand being met by proven technique and supply.

Amtrak, one of America's few private corporations underwritten by public funds (Comsat is another example), came into being in the spring of 1971, when it was evident that U.S. rail passenger service, no longer supported by freight revenues, had been cut to a minimum—a minimum of singular degradation and inconvenience.

Innovative Turbo-Train

The New York-Washington Metro-Liner, an innovative turbo-train, was a welcome attempt at the restoration of intercity, relatively high-speed rail travel. The Boston-New York turbo-train, a prototype functioning on an impossibly rundown track, was subject to continual breakdowns. However, both could enter New York City, since both were equipped with electrical as well as turbo power.

Amtrak's equipment supervisor, Robert Day, on the lookout for more sophisticated high-speed unit trains, had a meeting at the 1972 "Transpo" exposition in Washington with representatives of Allied International, a New York-based aerospace firm doing business abroad. These conversations eventually led Amtrak to ANF Industries, France, the sole manufacturer of rail power cars in this country.

A key link in the chain of communication was that Allied had had dealings with Voith Corp., a manufacturer of technically advanced hydraulic transmissions, and that these transmissions, a key element in turbo-powered cars, had long been successfully incorporated into the ANF trains.

A study of the French train soon convinced Amtrak that it had found a comfortable, fast, relatively cheap turbo-train with one important added virtue: it and its forebears ("ETG", two-car gas-turbine units) had proved reliable and comfortable in commercial service in France. Their purchase, in conjunction with a gradual improvement of the debilitated U.S. roadbeds, might result in an eventual return to the fold of the long-suffering rail passenger.

The Chicago-St. Louis experience with the French RTG has justified these hopes. In fact, with minor improvements in standard locomotive-drawn trains, and supporting equipment and services, there has been a 10-per-cent annual increase in passengers carried by U.S. trains since 1971. (A whopping 45-per-cent increase occurred in January, 1974, because of the Mideast oil embargo, but this case of train fever was short-lived.)

The importation of the six French-built turbos will give immediate and future benefits to the passenger. But, for the moment, only to the 200-to-400-mile intercity passenger and only to those whose center of the universe is Chicago. The two trains just loaded at Le Havre will serve Chicago and Detroit. Trains No. 5 and 6 will leave Chicago twice daily for a point as yet undecided.

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8⅛-82	95½	97
Australia 8-86	98½	100
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	84	86
Cavado 7-80	93¼	95½
Centrest 8⅛-85	102½	104
CCA 6⅛-80	101½	103
CCA 7-84	101½	103
CCA 8-86	97½	99
CECA 5⅛-86	90	91½
CFE 6½-86	80	82
CFE 7⅛-78	93½	100
CFE 8⅛-79	100½	102
Communautés Urb 8-86	97½	99
Credit Nat 8-86	97½	99
CUF 6⅛-77	97	98
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	101	102½
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8⅛-86	95	96½
Escom 7-78	105	107
Escom 8⅛-86	93½	95
Escom 9⅛-80	110	112
Fomento 5⅛-78	93½	95½
Greater 5⅛-84	89½	91
Imatran 6-78	95	97
Manitoba 7-89	94	95½
Manitoba 9-82	110	112
Nancy 8-86	97½	99
Norges Kommunalb 7¾-86	97	98½
North Scot. 8-84	97	98¼
Redernes 6-80	103	104
Reed 6⅛-83	90	92
Sacor 4 6⅛-77	97	99
S.D.R. 8-86	97	98
SNCF 7⅛-86	96½	98
Watney 7-84	93	94
A.O.C. 10-79	100	101
Bass 7-91	62	64
Cop. City 10-79	100	101
Iceland 8⅛-88	90	91
Iceland 10-94	100	101
St. Oil Ind 8-88	88½	89½
Brisa 8⅛-89	77	79
Pechiney 8⅛-89	91½	92½
Coffroute 9-89	96	97
Oslo 8⅞-82	95	96
Oslo 10-81 (FL)	101	102 fl.
Ireland 9⅛-89 (BF)	97	98

Deutsche Marks (Average price)

Australia 7-72 87	95½
Copenhagen 6⅛-87	69.05
Courtaulds 6½-87	66¼
Courtaulds 7⅛-87	77
Daimler 8-85	100¾
Elec Council 7⅛-86	83
ESCOM 6⅛-87	66½
Eurofima 6½-87	87
218 7⅛-83	93
Finland 7-82	80½
Hammersley 6⅛-87	74½
IAD 6⅛-87	86¼
ICI 6½-93	65¼
KHD 6⅛-87	83
KLM 8½-85	98¼
New Zealand 7-87	69½
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	96¼
Ontario Hydro 7⅛-86	92.90
Phillip Morris 6⅛-87	78¼
Quebec 6½-87	85.10
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	74.65
Saab 7⅛-86	90
Tenneco 7⅛-86	91½
Worldbank 8⅛-82	37¾
Worldbank 6⅛-87	87.15

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-86	78	80
CECA 8-85	95	97
ENEL 7⅛-86	72	74
Eurofima 7⅛-81	94	96
Interfrigo 7½-86	85	87

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6⅛-87	78	80
EIP 7-86	82	84
Burmah 7-86	60	62
Cons Eur 7-87	76	78
Denmark 6⅛-87	69	71
Gr Met. Hot 6⅛-87	50	52
Finland 7-87	75	77
ISB 6½-87	60	62
Oslo 6⅛-87	69	71
Reed 6⅛-87	55	57
Slater 7⅛-87	50	52

French Francs

Air Liquide 8⅛-81	85	87
BASF 7½-87	72	74
CNT 7½-84	81	83
EIB 7⅛-81	83	85
Gervais 8-87	60	62
New Zeal 7⅛-87	72	74
Oslo 7⅛-87	71	73
Petrol BP 7-80	83	85
Quebec 7⅛-87	73	75
Renault 7⅛-87	72	74
Rhône-Poulenc 7½-87	73	75
Roussel 7-79	90	92
Ug Kuhlmann 8-78	90	92
World Bank 7⅛-87	72	74

Guilders

ABN 8½-79	102	103
AMRO 8½-79	102½	103½
Arbed 6⅛-80	87¾	88¼
BP 6-79	90	91
Cons Foods 6½-80	93	94
Eurofima 5⅛-79	91	92
EIB 8½-79	103	104
Govett 6½-79	92¾	93⅜
Holl Inns 6½-79	79	80½
KLM 6-79	89¼	90¾
Ned Gas Un 9⅛-79	104¾	105¾
New Zealand 6⅛-79	93¼	94¼
Philips 6-73	91¼	92½
Sperry 6½-79	93¼	94¼
St. Brands 6⅛-79	92½	93½

Kredietlux Indices

	17-1-75	30-1-75
U.A.	90.5	91.3
D.M.	91.9	94.5
ECU	83.2	86
F.F.	82.8	85
F. Lux.	44.2	85.2

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent and an issue price of 99 1/2. The Unit-of-Account loan for Helsinki was increased to 18 million UA from 15 million and sold at par with a coupon of 10 per cent.

According to unofficial estimates, close to 1 billion DM worth of private placements were arranged in the deutsche-mark sector of the market during January. Borrowers have included:

• Eurofima, which sold 100 million DM at 9 per cent for 10 years.

• Austria, which floated two blocks of 50 million DM each with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent for five years.

• AKZO, 40 million DM of seven-year notes with a coupon of 9 per cent issued at 99.

• New Zealand, two issues of 50 million DM each. One five-year note carried a coupon of 9-1/2 and another a coupon of 9-1/4 per cent.

• Toray of Japan sold 40 million DM of five-year notes with a coupon of 9 1/2 per cent.

The heavy activity, which was mostly due to Middle East demand, explains the official attempts to regulate the flow of new DM issues. However, the banks have resisted any formal limits and the Bundesbank has apparently gone along with this so long as conditions offered in the foreign offerings are not more attractive than conditions available on domestic offerings.

The central bank's concern is that money not be siphoned from the domestic market at a time when the government will be financing a 50-million-DM deficit.

In the secondary market, dealers noted that prices of DM issues had been up quite sharply at midweek but retreated a bit thereafter. One theory was that DM bonds were sold and the proceeds converted into dollars while the U.S. currency was still relatively low.

Dollar bond prices also rose over the week. Especially sought were bonds trading at deep discounts—such as loans for U.K. borrowers. The explanation was that investors were looking for both a high yield and anticipated large capital gains once the discounts are erased.

Barclays 8 1/4s, quoted at 83 bid-85 asked a week ago finished on Friday at 87-90. British Steel 8 5/8s rose to 82-85 from 78-81 and the Airlease 8 3/4s were quoted at 80-82, up from 73-76.

International Institutions (7-15 Years)
Jan. 29: 9.96 %, Jan. 22: 10.24 %.

Industrials (7-15 Years)
Jan. 29: 10.46 %, Jan. 22: 10.64 %.

Industrials (3-7 Years)
Jan. 29: 7.93 %, Jan. 22: 8.14 %.

Market Turnover

	Jan. 31	Jan. 24
Cedel	$150.9 mil.	$150.8 mil.
Euroclear	$167.2 mil.	$155.2 mil.

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

$250,000,000

Weyerhaeuser Company

8% Notes Due January 15, 1985

Interest payable January 15 and July 15

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — GOLDMAN, SACHS & CO.

MERRILL LYNCH, PIERCE, FENNER & SMITH Incorporated — SALOMON BROTHERS

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO. Incorporated — DILLON, READ & CO. INC. — DREXEL BURNHAM & CO. Incorporated

HALSEY, STUART & CO. INC. Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated — HORNBLOWER & WEEKS-HEMPHILL, NOYES Incorporated

E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC. — KIDDER, PEABODY & CO. Incorporated — KUHN, LOEB & CO.

LAZARD FRERES & CO. — LEHMAN BROTHERS Incorporated — LOEB, RHOADES & CO.

PAINE, WEBBER, JACKSON & CURTIS Incorporated — REYNOLDS SECURITIES INC.

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. Incorporated — WERTHEIM & CO., INC. — WHITE, WELD & CO. Incorporated

DEAN WITTER & CO. Incorporated — WARBURG PARIBAS BECKER INC.

January 31, 1975.

What has Sheraton done for you lately?

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Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.45 a.m.
Two shows
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MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
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OR
132F Dinner suggestion and 1/2 bottle champagne or 2 drinks
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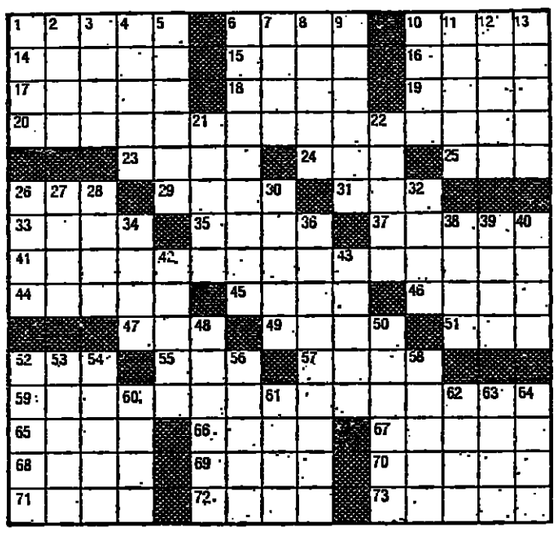
CALAVADOS BAL. 95-38 ELY. 27-28
JOE TURNER · LOS LATINOS
Snack Bar, Candlelight Dinners, Lunch
OYSTERS OUR SPECIALTY
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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT — Air cond.

ACROSS

1 Helicopter part
6 Broadway bomb
10 Vipers
14 Papal cape
15 Western city
16 Family
17 Yellowish pigment
18 U.S. inventor
19 Garden flower
20 Queen who lost her head
23 Pious jargon
24 French marshal
25 Part of H.R.H.
26 Common verb
29 Stamping devices
31 Pants-maker's name
33 Miss Raines
35 Burden
37 Reagan's milieu: Abbr.
41 Focus of scandal involving 20 Across
44 Enjoy
45 Japanese wrestling
46 Roman road
47 Work on a lawn
49 Cocktail lady
51 Sea bird
52 Pronoun
55 Educ. organization
57 Containers
59 Novel set in era of 20 Across
65 Part of a range
66 Medit. port
67 Inevitable
68 Kind of weed
69 Ceremony
70 Clean the blackboard
71 N.T. book
72 Doorway fixtures
73 Removed

DOWN

1 Elbow or living
2 Killer whale
3 Himalayan goat
4 Of a soap acid
5 Give another look
6 Car parts often realigned
7 Baltic native
8 Shallot
9 Nosegays
10 Crusaders' port
11 Seventh sin
12 Fake jewelry
13 Villain's look
21 Negative atom
22 City on the Hudson
25 Weekdays: Abbr.
27 Inter ——
28 Tito, for one
30 Dawn
32 African nation
34 One of a radio pair
36 Musical intervals
38 Like the 10 o'clock scholar
39 Bakery worker
40 Bracken
42 Maine college town
43 Shaped like a haystack
48 Put out of shape
50 Stabbed
52 Roman woman's robe
53 Actress June
54 Upper-crust group
56 Roman halls
58 Intense look
60 Biblical patriarch
61 Steam-engine pioneer
62 Kind of type: Abbr.
63 Relaxation
64 Vehicle



WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fog
AMSTERDAM	10	50	Cloudy
ANKARA	5	41	Cloudy
ATHENS	10	50	Cloudy
BEIRUT	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	—	—	Unavailable
BERLIN	8	46	Overcast
BRUSSELS	9	48	Fog
BUDAPEST	0	32	Snow
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	17	62	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	7	45	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Overcast
DUBLIN	10	50	Clear
EDINBURGH	9	48	Clear
FLORENCE	12	53	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	3	37	Cloudy
GENEVA	4	39	Rain
HELSINKI	—1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	4	39	Rain
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Clear
LISBON	13	59	Clear
LONDON	7	45	Overcast
LOS ANGELES	5	41	Cloudy
MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
MILAN	14	57	Clear
MONTREAL	2	36	Cloudy
MOSCOW	—7	19	Overcast
MUNICH	2	36	Fog
NEW YORK	2	36	Clear
NICE	15	59	Cloudy
OSLO	0	32	Cloudy
PARIS	8	46	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Overcast
ROME	15	59	Cloudy
SOFIA	1	34	Overcast
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Clear
TEHRAN	5	41	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	17	63	Cloudy
TUNIS	14	57	Showers
VENICE	11	52	Clear
VIENNA	7	45	Cloudy
WARSAW	2	36	Rain
WASHINGTON	1	34	Cloudy
ZURICH	5	41	Cloudy

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices on Jan. 24, 1975

	Bid	Asked
AGE Fnd	3.72	3.80
Adm Grt	3.17	3.47
Adm Inc	3.01	3.30
Adm Ins	5.84	6.40
Advisrs	3.44	3.76
Aetna F	5.60	6.12
Aetna Shr	11.43	12.49
Afuture F	5.58	N.L.
AllAm Fd	unavail	
Allstate	7.60	8.17
Alpha	8.46	9.25
Amcap	3.61	3.95
Am Birth	9.87	10.85
Am Equity	unavail	
Amer Express:		
Capit	4.78	5.22
Income	7.19	7.86
Invest	6.33	6.92
Speci	4.61	5.04
Stock	5.52	6.03
Am Grth	3.98	4.35
Am Insln	3.71	4.05
Am Invs	3.77	N.L.
Am Mutl	7.06	7.72
AmN Gth	1.88	2.05
Anchor Group:		
Daily	1.00	N.L.
Grwth	5.41	5.93
Income	6.15	6.74
Reserv	10.07	11.04
Spectr	3.29	3.61
Fd Inv	5.53	6.06
Wash N	8.06	8.83
Audax Fd	5.12	5.60
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.03	4.38
Fnd B	6.17	6.71
Stock	4.91	5.37
BLC Grth	7.55	8.26
Babson	8.29	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	4.43	
Bayrk Gr	3.69	
Beacn Hil	7.07	N.L.
Beacn In	8.27	N.L.
Bork Gth	2.56	2.86
Bnd Fd A	14.06	15.36
Bondstk	3.68	4.02
Bost Fdn	7.51	8.21
Brwn Fd	2.36	2.43
Burnh Fd	8.09	N.L.
Calvin Bullock:		
Bullck	9.94	10.88
Candn	8.78	9.61
Divid	2.57	2.81
NatW S	8.07	8.84
NY Vnt	8.62	9.44
CG Fund	7.34	7.93
CG Incm	7.55	8.16
Cap Pres	94.33	N.L.
Centry Sh	8.87	9.69
Chall Inv	7.61	8.32
Channing Funds:		
Amer	1.00	1.09
Balan	7.85	8.53
Bond	7.68	8.39
Eq Grt	3.37	5.87
Eq Pro	1.96	2.14
Fd Am	5.31	5.80
Grwth	3.43	3.75
Incom	5.67	6.20
Prov	3.07	3.36
Speci	1.14	1.25
Vent	5.33	5.80
Chart Fd	8.13	8.89
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	5.19	5.67
Frt Cap	3.30	3.61
Shrhld	5.62	6.14
Speci	4.23	4.64
Chemicl	6.93	7.57
CNA Mgemt Fds:		
Knic F	4.74	5.19
Knic G	5.16	5.65
Liby Fd	3.42	3.74
Man Fd	2.36	2.58
Schust	5.26	5.75
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	7.89	8.62
Equity	2.00	2.19
Fund	8.03	8.78
Grwth	4.10	4.48
Incom	8.00	8.74
Vent	1.78	1.95
Colu Grth	9.54	N.L.
Colum Fd	6.50	N.L.
Cwith AB	.78	.84
Cwith C	1.14	1.25
Comp Gr	4.34	4.74
Comp Ca	3.72	4.08
Comp Bd	7.27	7.90
Comp Fd	6.26	6.80
Concord	7.45	N.L.
Cons Inv	7.30	8.00
Constel G	4.14	N.L.
Cont Mut	6.08	N.L.
Ctry Cap	9.44	10.21
Dallas Fd	2.40	
Davge Fd	5.21	N.L.
deVegh	48.59	N.L.
Delaware Group:		
Decat	8.48	9.27
Delaw	7.84	8.57
Delta	3.27	3.57
Reserve	1.00	N.L.
Revere	4.34	4.74
Safec Eqt	5.94	6.49
Safec Gth	4.69	5.13
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	11.84	N.L.
Speci	17.63	17.93
Balan	12.23	N.L.
Com St	7.08	N.L.
Man Rs	10.04	N.L.
Sbd Lavr	3.96	4.34
Security Funds:		
Equity	2.61	2.86
Invest	5.23	5.73
Ultra	4.93	5.40
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	3.72	N.L.
Sel Opp	6.80	N.L.
Sel Spl	10.86	N.L.
Sent Gth	6.98	7.59
Sentry F	9.77	10.62
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.35	3.66
Fiel Fd	3.58	3.91
Harbr	6 63	7.25
Legal	unavail	
Pace	6.67	7.29
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	13.50	14.75
Incom	15.31	16.73
Invest	7.40	8.09
Sherm D	13.75	N.L.
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	5.29	5.78
Invest	7.66	8.37
Trust	6.63	7.25
Vent	5.33	5.83
SB Eqty	7.73	N.L.
SB I&Gr	8.71	N.L.
SoGen Int	9.46	9.91
Sw Invs	5.70	6.16
Swin Gf	3.92	4.24
Sower Inv	8.94	9.79
Spectra F	2.99	N.L.
S&P IntD	4.57	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	3.27	3.57
Div Fd	3.70	4.04
Prog F	3.18	3.48
St Frm Gt	5.77	N.L.
S Frm In	7.75	N.L.
State St	32.62	33.80
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.15	N.L.
Asso F	.93	N.L.
Invest	1.00	N.L.
Ocean	5.86	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	15.01	N.L.
Cap O	6.50	N.L.
Stock	10.13	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	4.54	4.98
Incom	6.84	7.59
Kemp	10.48	11.15
Sumit	5.97	6.54
Tech	5.03	5.51
Survey F	7.27	7.95
Temp Gt	6.99	7.66
Temp Inv	1,000	N.L.
Trns Cap	6.45	7.01
Trav Eq	7.88	8.64
Tudr Hed	8.98	N.L.
TwnC Gf	1.85	N.L.
TwnC Inc	3.24	N.L.
Twen Fiv	4.26	N.L.
USAA Gf	6.76	N.L.
US GovSe	9.59	9.74
USLIFE Funds:		
Apex	3.02	3.31
Balan	6.74	7.37
ComSt	9.79	10 61
Unit Mut	6.20	6.89
Unifund	6.19	6.77
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	9.46	10.34
Nat Inv	5.05	5.52
U Cap	6.45	7.05
Union	10.57	11.55
United Funds:		
Accm	5.00	5.48
Bond	6 77	7 42
Con Gr	7 06	7.74
Con Inc	7.55	8.27
Incom	9.22	10.10
Scien	4.72	5 17
Vang	4 09	4.38
Unit Svcs	4.07	N.L.
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	4.58	5.02
Incom	3.59	3.93
Lev Grt	5.16	5.65
Spl Sit	2.41	2.64
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	5.48	5.99
Comm	5 24	5 73
Speci	4.92	5.38
Vandrbt	2.47	2.70
Vanig TN	4.60	
Var In P	2.83	3.08
Viking	4.33	N.L.
Wall St G	4.71	5.15
Wash M	9.97	10.90
Weing Eq	7.73	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	14.56	15.91
Invst	5.92	6.47
Morg	7.89	8.62
Trust	7.61	8.32
Wellsl	10 34	11.30
Wellsn	8.34	9.11
West B	9.21	10.07
Windr	6.23	6 81
West Ind	1.90	2.08
Westf Grt	5.55	6.03
Wisc Fd	4.12	4.50
Ziegler	7.88	8.62
N.L.—No load (sales charge)		



DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

by HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORRGI

KNACS

COSTAM

BUTSOE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

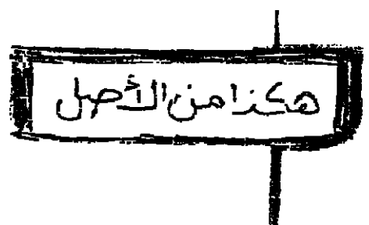
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

"———-———"

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: LUSTY CHIDE DEFINE INVENT

Answer: *People who hate the country often do this*— LIVE IN THE CITY



BOOKS

THE THREE MARIAS
New Portuguese Letters

By Maria Isabel Barreno, Maria Teresa Horta and Maria Velho da Costa. Translated from Portuguese by Helen R. Lane. Doubleday. 402 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Jane Kramer

THERE is no way that "The Three Marias" could ever accommodate its own fanfare. Consider its history. In 1971, three young Portuguese women, talented literary women, agree to meet weekly to raise their consciousness and exchange notes, poems, fantasies and letters based on the famous "Letters of a Portuguese Nun"—five brilliant and anguished love letters written in the middle of the 17th century by a beautiful young nun, Mariana Alcoforado, to the French officer who had seduced her in her convent, peremptorily abandoned her to save his neck or his reputation or both, and who eventually became marshal of France.

The three modern Marias then publish a book of their exchanges, a book combining the most ingenuously narcissistic eroticism with a very genuine and troubling feminism—neither of which is likely to be acceptable to the rules of pre-revolutionary Portugal. The Marias are soon arrested, their book banned and confiscated. They are charged with "abuse of the freedom of the press" and "outrage to public decency"; a new law is drafted to insure their prosecution; and they are still in court on April 25, 1974, when the fascist regime of nearly 50 years is overthrown. One of the first official acts of the revolutionary government is to pardon the three Marias, as everyone now calls them, and—ah, the marvelous, intimidating influence of Western liberalism!—to declare their book "literature."

Now consider the book's celebrity. It is no small accomplishment for one banned book, virtually unread at the time outside of Lisbon, to become a worldwide cause célèbre in the name of women's liberation, erotic art, *and* the Portuguese revolution, but "The Three Marias" manages to do this—a case in point for being in the right place with the right book at the right time—long before it sees print again.

There is no doubt that "The Three Marias" was a political event in Portugal. It raised challenges to a repression rooted in the sexual and social fabric of Portugal and to the willful Latin puritanism which had sanctioned and rewarded that repression (and, as one Maria writes, turned the act of repressing into something gratifying).

As a feminist book, though, "The Three Marias" is in trouble, and part of the trouble is that these three modern Marias are as obsessed with love as poor Sor Marianna. They are positively Stendhalian about love—or at least positively early 19th century, which is where the combined offices of church and state have managed to fix their country ("... what is of interest is not so much the object of passion which is a mere pretext, but passion itself; and I for my part add that what is of interest is not so much passion itself, which is a mere pretext, but its exercise," writes the Maria of the first "letter.") They are proud prisoners of sex. They are female Normas Mailers. Whether they are taking the voice of Mariana of the convent, or any of the other Marianas, Marias and Maria Anas they have invented, or their own voices, they always manage to evoke the sense of some terrible wasting disease afflicting and at the same time thrilling them. (Call it love, passion, exercise, whatever.) And while it is true that the exercise of passion, in their agreed-on exercise, the collective lamentations on passion never really penetrate love tyrannies or its embittering social and familiar uses as much as the detail some morbid and incapable pathology.

In their portraits of imaginary sisters through the centuries, the convent of Soror Mariana becomes a metaphor for the bedroom, and the bedroom for the world in which women are confined—which is appropriate, since their women rarely seem to leave their bedrooms except to go mad or kill themselves. But the impression one gets from this is that the women of Portugal are all in a state of torpid but advanced sexual hysteria, or a state of sexual repression which is itself a kind of *hysteric figée*. Whatever they may say, it is not the nature of sexual combat that concern the three Marias; it seems to be the disease itself that attracts them. Their poems and portraits, despite their occasional virtuosity, read like little hymns to fever instead of cool towels on the fevered head. Their Marias, in desire or revulsion, exude a kind of Southern heat that is passive, stifling and exultant. They parody all the myths of Latin temperament.

I was bored silly by too many hymns to the womb and the languid, helplessly seductive body and too much heavy eroticism turned inward on itself—and I was only truly moved by the various voices of Soror Mariana, a tragic protagonist, as lost in the middle of melodrama.

Jane Kramer covered the revolution in Portugal for The New Yorker. Her books include "Allen Ginsberg in America" and "Honor to the Bride."

© The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

A	S	H		M	A	O		S	C	I		I	A	M
T	H	I	S	A	N	D	T	H	A	T		N	I	P
M	O	R	E	A	N	D	M	O	R	E		S	D	S
S	T	E	A	M		M	E	R		A	A	A		
				D	A	N	T	E		I	N	N	S	
E	M	O	T	I	O	N		C	O	U	L	D	D	O
N	I	V	E	N	S		D	U	N	N		O	A	F
I	C	E	R	S		A	I	T		D	O	U	B	T
G	E	R		A	C	N	E		L	I	N	T	E	L
M	A	A	N	D	P	A		M	O	D	E	S	T	Y
A	N	N	O		A	P	N	E	A					
		D	O	T	S		E	C	I	A		A	S	S	A	Y
A	M	O		U	P	S	A	N	D	D	O	W	N	S
F	E	U		C	A	T	A	N	D	M	O	U	S	E
T	N	T		H	T	S		O	E	S		M	A	R

CHESS

—By Robert Byrne

The first thing you look for in a game with Mikhail Tal is the possibility of his getting off a stupendous sacrifice for a mating attack. As Bobby Fischer pointed out years ago, "Tal wants to win every game with one move."

The Latvian grandmaster who won the world championship from Mikhail Botvinnik in 1960 is cut of a cloth entirely different from that of his contemporaries: for the most part, they aim to wrap up a point in the most streamlined, secure, practical modern manner, but Tal holds before himself the old-fashioned ideal of a brilliancy prize performance in each encounter.

Then why are the moths attracted to his flame? By heading again and again into the sharpest, most dangerous lines of play, his lesser opponents egg on a man who is trigger-happy to begin with. Is it that they believe his combinations are the work of a sorcerer and that they wish to demonstrate that they are not under the spell? Or do they have a secret urge to become involved in one of his scintillating productions, even in the role of the defeated?

Over Dare, Over Dare

In the Halle International Tournament, the East German master Pahtz snatched material, daring Tal to do his worst. Tal did, and that was that.

In the accelerated Dragon Variation, Tal's 5 P-QB4 set up the Maroczy bind, preventing Black from operating with the idea of a freeing ...P-Q4. Accordingly, Pahtz cleared off a pair of minor pieces by the exchange beginning 7...N-KN5; 8 QxN to avoid an excessively cramped position.

However, instead of the routine 9...N-K3, Pahtz undertook the sharp 9...P-K4, hoping to maintain his knight outpost as in Smyslov-Botvinnik, Moscow 1956. Tal's 10 N-N5 was based on the idea that 10...NxN; 11 PxN, while doubling White's queen knight pawns, would saddle Black with a more serious weakness in the backward queen pawn.

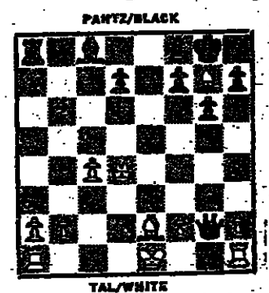
It was not worth winning a pawn by 11 NxN, PxN; 12 BxP, because, after 12...Q-R4ch; 13 K-K2, R-K1, the white king would be insecure. Instead, Tal advanced his development with 11 Q-Q2, and 12 B-K2, giving warning that Pahtz could not keep his knight at Q5 indefinitely.

Thus Pahtz had nothing better than 12...NxN; when he played 12...P-N3, he committed himself to recovering a pawn with 14...QxP. Then, unwilling to leave bad enough alone, he insisted on grubbing for a pawn with 15...QxNP.

That was too much provocation for Tal, who promptly offered to sacrifice both rooks with 16 Q-Q4!!, setting up a mating net. Pahtz saw that he could not seize the second rook with 17...QxR because of 18 Q-B6!!, denying Black any defense to 19 B-R6, followed by mate.

Perhaps he thought that 17...QxP would be sufficient, but after Tal's 21 R-K1, the mate could not be fended off by 21...Q-R3ch; 22 P-B4, Q-N2 because of 23 R-K8ch. Pahtz was left with nothing but 21...B-K3, which Tal cut down at once with 22 RxB! Since 22...PxR; 23 Q-B6ch, K-N1 (23...K-K1; 24, B-B6-mate); 24 BxP is mate, Pahtz gave up.

PAHTZ/BLACK



TAL/WHITE

Position after 16Q-Q4

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Tal	Black Pahtz	White Tal	Black Pahtz	White Tal	Black Pahtz
1 P-K4	P-QB4	9 Q-Q1	P-K4	17 K-Q2	QxP
2 N-KB3	N-QB3	10 N-N5	Q-Q	18 BxR	KxB
3 P-Q4	PxP	11 Q-Q2	Q-K2	19 B-B3	P-Q4
4 NxP	P-KN3	12 B-K2	P-N3	20 BxP	R-N1
5 P-QB4	B-N2	13 NxN	PxN	21 R-K1	B-K2
6 B-K3	N-B3	14 BxP	QxP	22 RxB	resigns
7 N-QB3	N-KN5	15 BxB	QxNP		
8 QxN	NxN	16 Q-Q4	QxR ch		

هكذا من الأصل

In $100,000 Tennis Match

aver, 36, Bows to Connors, 22

From Wire Dispatches

S VEGAS, Feb. 3.—Young ay Connors, tirelessly coverground and ever on the t, soundly defeated veteran Rod Laver today in their $100,000 tennis match, 6-4, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

In the first meeting between the 22-year-old American and 36-year-old Australian, the difference was Conors's greater speed and Laver's failure to get in his first serve in the first two sets.

In the third set, his first serve suddenly working, Laver won three love games, broke Connors's service once and gained momentum.

The fourth set between the two left-handers was as exciting as a tennis audience could hope to watch.

Laver survived five match points in the 10th game of the fourth set and the game reached deuce eight times. The veteran Australian saved the fifth match point with an ace and won the game with a fine volley.

But Connors, the defending U.S. Open and Wimbledon champion, easily won the 11th game and, in the 12th game, capitalized on some good luck. Laver volleyed the first point into the net. The Aussie managed to get to the net on the second point after missing his first serve, but Connors's passing shot barely grazed the net for a winner.

The identical thing happened on the third point, and Laver was behind 0-40—triple match point. On the next serve, Connors got to the net and forced Laver to hit a backhand into the net, ending the match against the two-time winner of tennis's grand slam.

The match turned on first serves. Connors got in 79 of 128 and Laver 85 of 131, but Laver served very poorly in the first two sets—getting in only 37 of 61.

First serves were the best way for Laver to get to the net. In the last two sets, he got in 48 of 70 and it almost enabled him to even the match.

But when Laver missed his first serves, more often than not Connors slipped to the net for winning volleys.

org, Ashe Advance to Final f Richmond Tennis Tourney

CHMOND, Va., Feb. 2 (UPI). p-seeded Bjorn Borg and l-seeded Arthur Ashe scored ncing victories yesterday to nce to the finals of the 8" Richmond World Champship Tennis Tournament. rg, the 18-year-old Swede, Ashe, the 31-year-old U.S. ran, meet today for the 00 top prize.

rg, displaying his big serve two-fisted backhands with equal proficiency, disposed of 22-year-old Kim Warwick, the No. 8 seed, 6-3, 6-2, in their semifinal.

Ashe chalked up 12 aces with his explosive serve to overpower No. 2-seed Tom Okker of the Netherlands, 6-4, 6-4.

Ashe said of his serve: "You're never completely satisfied with anything until you've scored 48 straight points, but it worked well today and I was pretty happy with it."

Borg fired a pair of aces past Warwick to take the first set and then overwhelmed the Australian with his serve in the second set as his opponent failed to score a point against the young Swede's serve.

"I think this was the best I played the entire tournament," said Borg. "I was serving really well today."

Warwick, the tournament's eighth seed, has been plagued with a sore right arm and at the opening of the match elected to receive. He broke Bork's serve in the first game, but the teenager rebounded to break Warwick's serve in the second.

Women's Tournament

FAIRFAX, Va., Feb. 2 (UPI).—Kerry Melville scored an upset last night over Margaret Court, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, in the Virginia Slims of Washington Tennis Tournament.

Earlier, Czechoslovakian Martina Navratilova overpowered fourth-ranked Virginia Wade of Britain, 6-3, 7-6, for her second straight surprise victory.

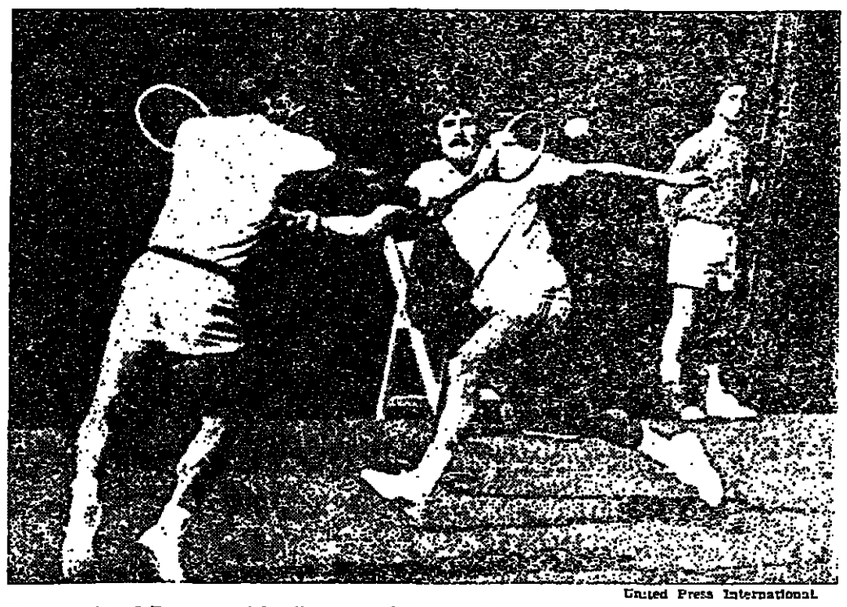
"I served and volleyed as well as I can," Melville said after eliminating the second-seeded Australian rival.

It took Navratilova about half the time to dispose of Wade as she needed to defeat top-ranked Chris Evert in Friday's quarterfinals.

Top Seeds Lose

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 2 (AP).—The two top-seeded players in the Roanoke International Tennis Tournament were beaten yesterday, leaving Vitas Gerulaitis and Roger Taylor of Britain to battle for the $5,000 prize money.

Top-seeded Karl Meller of West Germany was beaten by the fifth-seeded Gerulaitis, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3, and Jurgen Fassbender of West Germany, the No. 2 seed, was defeated by Taylor, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.



United Press International.

Mexico's Raul Ramirez (right) moves to back Vicente Zarazua as they beat U.S.

Mexico Takes Davis-Cup Lead Over U.S.

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 2 (AP).—Mexico's doubles team of Raul Ramirez and Vicente Zarazua switched strategies and staged an outstanding rally in Davis Cup competition yesterday to beat the U.S. team, 4-6, 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, 6-4.

The U.S. team of Bob Lutz and Dick Stockton needed only two games to win the fourth set, when they led 4-1 and 40-15. But the Mexicans rallied with a strategy based on hitting soft, high shots which the U.S. team found troublesome in the back court.

Victory in the doubles gave Mexico a 2-1 lead in matches in the best-of-five series and a decided advantage with two final singles scheduled today. Ramirez will face Roscoe Tanner and Roberto Chavez will be the underdog against the U.S. team's No. 1 player, Stan Smith.

The underdog visitors rattled off seven straight games on the Palm Springs Racquet Club cement court, including five in a row to win the fourth set, 6-4, an two more to take a 2-0 lead in the finale.

"We showed the spirit of our team," declared nonplaying captain Pancho Contreras. "We train to fight for every point and in every situation. Even when we were down so far, we were still in the match."

On Friday, Ramirez upset Smith, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1, 8-6, in the opening match.

Tanner whipped Chavez in three sets, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

World Ski Cup

3 Swiss Finish on Top In Injury-Marked Event

MEGEVE, France, Feb. 2 (AP).—Three Swiss skiers, led by 24-year-old veteran Walter Vesti, scored a clean sweep of the first three places yesterday in the World Cup downhill race after the top Austrian contenders all crashed on the icy course.

Italy's Gustavo Thoeni carefully negotiated the dangerous track to finish ninth, giving him the top score in the combined standings of the Arlberg Kandahar ski tournament and putting him into the lead of the World Cup standings.

Thoeni, who won the World Cup every year from 1971 to 1973 and took two gold medals at the 1972 Olympics, moved to a 14-point World Cup lead over Austria's Franz Klammer, the big loser of the day.

Klammer had an unbroken record of victories in all the six World Cup downhill races this season, and was the outstanding favorite before the race. But he and his top-ranking Austrian teammates, Werner Grissmann and David Zwilling, fell on the course, made rock-hard and dangerously fast by the frozen, previously rain-soaked snow.

The three Austrians and Switzerland's Olympic downhill gold medalist, Bernhard Russi, were swept off balance and failed to finish.

Zwilling Hospitalized

Zwilling was hospitalized with a deep cut in his leg. British skier Konrad Bartelski also was taken by helicopter to a hospital with a concussion and a broken nose.

The organizers delayed the start by more than an hour, hoping for better conditions. After the unusual series of accidents among the top-seeded skiers, the race was interrupted for a further 45 minutes in response to a protest from the Austrian team.

There was a discussion among officials over whether to cancel the first results and restart the race, but that was discarded in the face of Swiss and Italian protests.

For Vesti, it was the first international victory of his racing career, starting from 1971. "It was all a matter of keeping your balance," he said. "And you also had to control your speed in these conditions. I suppose the Austrians were so determined to win they forgot about that."

Vesti completed the 3,360-meter-long course, including a total drop of 351 meters, in 2:03.11. His compatriot, Rene Berthod, 26, who never before had finished an international race among the top three, placed second in 2:03.13. Another Swiss, Philippe Roux, 22, who has never won a major race, was third in 2:03.79.

Norwegian Fourth

The three Swiss were the only finishers to break 2:04. Norway's Eric Haker was fourth in 2:04.55 and Italy's Herbert Plank fifth in 2:04.67.

Thousands of Swiss spectators who had come from nearby Swiss cities went wild with enthusiasm over Switzerland's unusual sweep. None of the three Swiss had won any World Cup points in the current season, so their victory did not affect the World Cup placings.

But Thoeni, who won Thursday's slalom race in Chamonix, took 52 World Cup points from the four-day meet and went into the lead with an aggregate of 198 points. Klammer dropped to second place with 184 points, unchanged from before the meet. Italy's Piero Gros, who did not run today, remained in third with 145 points, followed by Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark with 130.

Jumping Contest

SEEFELD, Austria, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Karl Schnabl of Austria led his team today to a triple victory in a pre-Olympic jumping contest on the site of next year's Olympic winter games.

Schnabl, a 20-year-old student, took top honors with an aggregate 229.5 points for 71.5 and 81.0 meter jumps. His teammates Willi Puerstl and Edi Federer were second and third, underlining the remarkable strength of the rejuvenated Austrian ski jumping team a year before the 1976 Winter Olympics.

Men's Downhill Results

1. Walter Vesti, Switz., 2:03.11.
2. Rene Berthod, Switz., 2:03.13.
3. Philippe Roux, Switz., 2:03.79.
4. Erik Haker, Nor., 2:04.55.
5. Herbert Plank, Italy, 2:04.67.
6. Ernest Winkler, Aus., 2:05.80.
7. Carl Cordin, Aus., 2:06.01.
8. Ken Read, Can., 2:06.14.
9. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 2:06.43.
10. Patrice Pellat-Finet, Fr., 2:06.76.

World Cup Standings

1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 198.
2. Franz Klammer, Aus., 184.
3. Piero Gros, Italy, 145.
4. Ingemar Stenmark, Swed., 130.
5. Erik Haker, Nor., 94.
6. Werner Grissmann, Aus., 84.
7. Herbert Plank, Italy, 60.
8. Hans Hinterseer, Aus., 58.
9. Francisco Fernandez-Ochoa, Sp., 68.
10. Paolo de Chiesa, Italy, 67.

Foreman Says He May Have Been Drugged

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI). Former world heavyweight ampion George Foreman d in an interview today at 10 days before his defeat Muhammad Ali in Kinsasa, Zaire, last year, he was icken with an inexplicable ysical weakness and he sugsted that he might have en drugged.

Foreman, in an ABC-TV inrview with Howard Cosell, d no explanation for the dden fatigue which had ercome him in Zaire.

Several days before the ht, he said: "I thought I ight have been drugged." ked by Cosell whether he as charging that he had en drugged, Foreman said mething happened. "I was ver in that fight," he added. Foreman said that several his associates had attempt- to review the records of e two fighter's urine tests it had been unable to do so.

eiberger Leads s Storm Halts awaii Open Golf

IONOLULU, Feb. 2 (UPI).—tropical storm forced postement today of the third nd in the $220,000 Hawaiian en, the fourth event on this r's PGA tour.

l Gelberger, who snapped an ht-year slump by winning the 4 Sahara, held the lead by a ke with a nine-under-par Closest to him were Arnold mer, Gary Groh, Eddie Pearce l Forrest Fezler, with Jack klaus back at 142, along with ne Littler. U.S. Open champ le Irwin was at 145.

Palmer, now 45 and a nonner for two years, shot a e-under-par 67—matching the t round of the day—and ved to within a stroke of lberger Friday.

"It's very encouraging," Palr said. "I'm playing better. e missed one green and made bogey in two days. That's ter. It feels good. Real good." Gelberger played in something proaching solitude—most of gallery stayed with Palmer ut rewarded his following h a birdie-birdie finish for 9.

Player Is Champion

APE TOWN, Feb. 2 (UPI).—uth African Gary Player won e nation's open golf championship today with ease after plaining that his nerves were ng.

"I'm going on 40 and my rves are starting to go," said ayer. He said he felt nervous ding at mid-contest, then oked a four-round total of 3, 10 under par and six better an his nearest rival.

Axius Repeats Prix de France Trotting Victory

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, Feb. 3 (IHT).—For the second straight year, the French horse Axius won France's second most important trotting race a week after he finished second in the most important.

Axius, driven by Gérard Mascle, won the Prix de France today as he came from behind in a long stretch duel. Clissa finished a head behind in second place, Dimitria was third and Catherina, third in last week's Prix d'Amérique, finished fourth in the field of 10. Bellino II, winner of the Prix d'Amérique, was not entered in today's second leg of the Triple Crown of French racing.

The triumph today by the 9-year-old horse in no way made up for the loss suffered last week. That was supposed to have been the "revenge race" —revenge for the second place that Axius suffered in last year's Prix d'Amérique. After today's triumph, Mascle, usually talkative, smiled and quickly moved into the drivers' private quarters and got ready for the next race. Victory in the Prix de France was nothing very exciting to talk about, although the powerful and sometimes nervous horse won in exciting fashion.

Mascle had Axius in perfect position all the time in the 2,250-meter (1 3/8th-mile) outing at the Vincennes racetrack. He held the lead at the beginning, pulled back to third by the time the horses entered the short stretch drive to the wire, and then brought Axius to the outside where he did the job, exactly in the same fashion as he did it in the Prix de France last year.

Axius has always been respected as a potential super horse. But leg injuries always ruined his training program, such as they did earlier this year. There was a question of whether the horse owned by Henri Desmontis could be worked into shape by the time the January and February classics came around. Now the question for Mascle and Desmontis is: Can the horse stay sound for its last try in the Prix d'Amérique, in 1976? The horse will be 10 then, the last year of racing for French trotters.

Prix de Paris

The final of the French Triple Crown this year will be next week when the Prix de Paris, a 3,150-meter trot, will be held. If history continues to repeat itself, then the race will be won by Timothy T., last year's victor. And, like last year, Timothy T.—Italian-owned and U.S.-bred—has had bad racing luck in the opening two jewels.

Last week, driver Gian-Carlo Baldi got his horse too far behind after they started in the second tier of the autostart race and only made it to fourth place. Today, the race was lost to the favored horse at the start when, coming from the outside in the tape start, Baldi quickly tried to get toward the rail, but had a horse cut in front of them. Timothy T. broke stride along with Chablis and finished eighth. Chablis, owned by actor Alain Delon, was ninth. Last was Koltchedan, owned by a Russian breeding farm.

Koltchedan, along with a second Russian horse, was brought here to see how Soviet trotters compared with the rest of the world. After today's performance, Russia appeared to have a long race ahead of it.

Tanzanian Bayi Sets Record For Mile in Millrose Games

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (NYT).—It was a whole new game for Filbert Bayi at Madison Square Garden Friday night, but the amazing 21-year-old Tanzanian runner still won the 50th Wanamaker mile with a meet-record performance of 3 minutes 59.3 seconds.

In his American and indoor debut, before the largest crowd in the 68-year history of the Millrose Games, the African outran Paul Cummings, the national collegiate outdoor champion from Brigham Young, in the last two laps. Cummings also broke the previous meet record by one-tenth of a second in 3:59.6.

The biggest source of disappointment for the crowd of 17,606 was the flat fourth-place finish by Marty Liquori, who was booed when his time of 4:07.8 was announced.Afterward, the 25-year-old Liquori, a three-time winner, said he had been "exhausted" all week.

"I could hardly jog," Liquori added. "My legs were dead."

Bayi, the world outdoor record-holder at 1,500 meters, was fit enough to run his first quarter-mile in 58.2 seconds. But he shunned his customary front-running tactics and let Tom Byers set the early pace in the 11-lap race.

"The track was very difficult for me," Bayi said. "I can't use tactics I use outdoors. That's why I ran in the group."

Besides the tightly banked turns and narrow straightaways, Bayi said he also had trouble breathing in the arena.

"The air was very dry," he said, although one could hardly quibble with Bayi's final 57.3 quarter-mile.

The Fred Schmertz Trophy, presented to the meet's outstanding performer, was won by Bayi.

American Skater Wins

INZELL, W. Germany, Feb. 2 (Reuters).—Eric Heiden, a 16-year-old U.S. high school student, scored an unexpected victory over the Russians in the 1,000-meter race at an international speed skating tournament here yesterday.

NHL Results

Friday's Game

St. Louis 4, Atlanta 2 (Hess, Unger, Collins, Plante; Bennett, Harvey).

Saturday's Games

New York Islanders 4, Detroit 1 (Nystrom, Howatt, Henning, Westfall; Bamel).

New York 4, Chicago 1 (Irvine, Butle, Stemkowski, Tkaczuk; Gagnon).

Philadelphia 6, Buffalo 0 (Saleski, MacLeish, Joe Watson, Clement, Leach, Barber).

Toronto 3, Boston 2 (Williams, Hammarstrom, Dunn; Bucyk, Cashman).

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 4 (Arnason, Apps, Hadfield, Stackhouse; Hess, Berenson, Palazzari 2).

Minnesota 3, Kansas City 2 (Hicke, Barrett, Dunlop; Nolet, Charron).

Vancouver 5, Washington 2 (Lever 3, Monahan, Bordeleau; Kryskow, Atkinson).

Montreal 5, Los Angeles 3 (Lambert, Mahovlich, Robinson, Lemaire, Savard; Maloney, Berry 2).

WHA Results

Friday's Games

New England 4, Baltimore 2 (Carleton, Blackburn, Byers, Webster; Thomas, Curtis).

Cleveland 2, Edmonton 0 (McDonough, Erakel).

Minnesota 4, Houston 1 (Gambucci, Huck, McMahon, Connelly; Laboissiere).

Toronto 6, Vancouver 0 (Turkiewicz, Featherstone 2, Simpson, Nedomansky, Dillon).

Saturday's Games

Quebec 2, Indianapolis 1 (Gaudette, J.C. Tremblay; Ash).

Houston 6, Chicago 5 (G. Howe, Leray, Hines, Ruskowski, Preston, Hall; Liddington 2, Zaine, Morris, Macgregor).

Phoenix 6, Baltimore 1 (Ftorek 2, Borgeson, Gray, Sobchuk, McLeod, Keogan, Hughes; Speck).

N.C. State Is Defeated Again By Maryland in College Play

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (UPI).—Although it was the school that ended UCLA's incredible skein of seven consecutive NCAA championships, North Carolina State is getting the feeling of just what it meant for the Bruins to stay on top for so long.

The Wolfpack, the pre-season favorite to continue its own budding dynasty and currently the No. 2-ranking team, suffered another shock yesterday when it was nipped by Maryland, 98-97. The loss was the second of the season by State to the Terrapins, their third overall to the Atlantic Coast Conference rivals.

UCLA, meantime, knocked down to fourth place in the rankings, took a big step toward reserving its berth in the playoffs with an 89-84 victory over traditional rival Southern California, the No. 5 team.

Freshman guard Brad Davis sank a 10-foot jump shot with two seconds left to give eighth-ranked Maryland its victory and hand the Wolfpack its first loss in 36 games in Reynolds Coliseum. The Terrapins now have a 14-3 record.

UCLA, after trailing by two points at the half, didn't take the lead for good until Dave Meyers hit a 20-foot jump shot with 6:25 left in the game.

By winning, UCLA moved into a first-place tie with Oregon State in the Pacific-8 Conference.

In addition to North Carolina State and USC, a third member of the elite was knocked off as 10th-ranked Lasalle fell to Syracuse, 82-78.

Even top-ranked Indiana, the lone unbeaten school in the major ranks, had more trouble than expected before running its record to 20-0 with a 72-66 victory over Ohio State.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Washington 106, New Orleans 101 (Hayes 31, Unseld 26; Nelson 24, Stallworth 19).

Boston 121, Cleveland 99 (White 24, Cowen 22; Smith 32, Clemens, Brewer 12).

Milwaukee 101, Philadelphia 97 (Jabbar 28, Davis 15; Cunningham 38, Carter 21).

Buffalo 111, Atlanta 101 (McAdoo 26, McMillian 19; Van Arsdale 34, Jones 22).

Chicago 127, Golden State 103 (Love 24, Sloan 27, Barry 40, Ray 18).

Phoenix 105, Los Angeles 101 (Perry 24, Van Arsdale, Awtrey 19; Goodrich 34, Allen 18).

Seattle 106, Portland 103 (Brisker 28, Clark 14; Petrie 22, Walton 21).

Saturday's Games

Houston 95, New York 93 (Murphy 22, Tomjanovich 17; Bradley 23, Frazier 19).

Cleveland 112, Atlanta 109 (Smith 20, Snyder 25; Henderson 32, Brown 23).

Detroit 119, Buffalo 113 (Lanier 39, Bing 24; McAdoo 37, Smith 33).

Seattle 93, Portland 91 (Brown 28, Clark 24; Neal 19, Johnson 18).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

New York 114, Denver 101 (Erving, Kenon 22, Taylor 21; Green 25, Calvin, Simpson 17).

Kentucky 134, St. Louis 104 (Gilmore 27, Issel, Dampier 21; Williams 27, Kennedy 15).

Indiana 107, Utah 93 (McGlocklin 41, Knight 17; Boone 21, Malone 18).

Virginia 108, Memphis 97 (Batts 28, Jackson 17; Carter 33, Williams 19).

San Antonio 125, San Diego 112 (Gervin 36, Jones 35; Lamar 27, Jones 24).

Saturday's Game

Denver 128, San Diego 111 (Calvin 27, Simpson 20; C. Jones 23, Nast 19).

East German Retains Skating Title

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2 (UPI).—East Germany's Christine Errath is still the undisputed queen of European figure skating. The 19-year-old East Berlin student produced an electrifying performance in the final free-skating category last night to top Californian-born Dianne De Leeuw of the Netherlands and win the title for the third successive year.

Errath, who will be defending her world title in Colorado Springs next month, performed a series of spectacular combinations, which included a triple toe loop to a double toe loop, which had never been done by a woman in competition before.

Her tour de force earned her six 5.9s out of a maximum 6 for technical merit and five 5.9s for artistic impression from the nine judges.

Errath had to produce a champion performance to keep her title as she went on the ice 40 minutes after her rival, who started 16th in the order while the German was third from last of the 27 competitors from 16 countries.

The 40-minute wait did not unnerve the titleholder and she finished with a combined total of 13 placements and 229.0 points to edge De Leeuw, who won the silver medal for the second successive year with scores of 14 and 228.81.

Anett Poetzsch, a 14-year-old East German, finished third ahead of last year's bronze medallist Liana Drahova of Czechoslovakia.

De Leeuw, who was born and raised in Los Angeles but carries dual nationality because of her Dutch parents, lacked the adventure of the champion and looked dejected after her performance.



United Press International.

Christine Errath during her medal-winning performance.

U. S. Championships

OAKLAND, Calif., Feb. 2 (UPI).—Gordon McKellen jr., despite a hard fall, won his third straight senior men's title at the U.S. Figure Skating Championships last night.

McKellan's attempt for a triple axel jump—3 1/2 turns in the air—fell short as he landed forward and tumbled to the ice. He managed to stay up the rest of the way and received marks of 5.7 to 5.9 to win the championship.

Terry Kubicka scored a pair of 6.0 marks—a perfect score in figure skating—with a spectacular performance containing four different triple jumps. The rest of Kubicka's marks were either 5.8 or 5.9.

Friday night, Dorothy Hamill, won her second straight women's title but Wendy Burge was the top free skater. Kubicka and Burge finished second in their events.

Only McKellen and Kubicka are eligible to go to the world championships in Colorado Springs in March.

Reggie Stanley, 15, won the novice men's title. He became only the fourth black ever to win a national figure-skating title.

Debbie Mansfield and Fred Mayard won the silver dance event while 14-year-old Sandy Lenz took the novice women's title.

College Basketball Scores

Friday's Games

East

Buffalo St. 100, Binghamton St. 69.
Coast Guard 67, Bowdoin 63.
Colgate 58, Northeastern 55.
Dartmouth 78, Columbia 77.
Harvard 80, Cornell 67.
Pennsylvania 72, Brown 67.
Princeton 62, Yale 50.
RPI 72, Ithaca 50.
Vermont 77, Rhode Island 68.
Villanova 95, St. Francis (Pa.) 84.

South

Howard 100, So. Carolina St. 83.

Midwest

Lake Forest 56, Ripon 57.

Saturday's Results

Madison Square Garden Classic
Holy Cross 73, Seton Hall 71.

East

Boston Coll. 91, Fordham 74.
Bridgeport 79, Springfield 78.
Brown 62, Princeton 61.
Bucknell 63, Delaware 62.
Central Conn. 82, Rhode Island 88.
Connecticut 100, Maine 90. (OT).
Cornell 71, Dartmouth 60.
Geo. Washington 68, Boston U. 62.
Hartford 102, CCNY 90.
Harvard 80, Columbia 77.
MIT 67, Coast Guard 66.
Penn 79, Yale 67.
Pitt. 70, W&Mary 60.
St. Francis (Pa.) 73,
St. Francis (N.Y.) 60.
Tufts 112, Bowdoin 81.
U. Conn. 100, Maine 98 (OT).
Williams 73, Wesleyan 59.

South

Alabama 77, Auburn 53.
Citadel 75, Richmond 80.
Clemson 80, No. Carolina 72.
Florida 101, Vanderbilt 90 (OT).
Furman 86, East Carolina 76.
Georgetown (D.C.) 77, Penn. St 66.
Kentucky 112, Mississippi St. 73.
LSU 94, Mississippi 86.
Louisville 112, No. Texas St. 67.
Maryland 98, No. Carolina St. 97.
Tennessee 105, Georgia 69.
Virginia 92, Duke 85 (OT).

Midwest

Creighton 77, Oral Roberts 62.
Indiana 72, Ohio St. 66.
Indiana St. 83, Ball St. 69.
Kansas St. 66, Kansas 56.
Kent St. 74, Ohio U. 69.
Marquette 72, Depaul 69.
Michigan St. 75, Illinois 60.
Minnesota 70, Northwestern 57.
Missouri 88, Nebraska 74.
Notre Dame 96, Xavier (Ohio) 58.
Purdue 76, Michigan 67.
W. Michigan 86, Miami (Ohio) 73.
Wichita St. 83, Bradley 76.
Wisconsin 86, Iowa 85 (OT).

Southwest

Arizona St. 83, Arizona 81.
Baylor 72, Arkansas 69.
Houston 90, South Carolina 84.
Sam Houston 91, Texas A&I 75.
Texas A&M 86, Texas 74.
Texas Tech. 81, TCU 79 (OT).
Utah 87, Oklahoma City 69.

West

California 60, Stanford 45.
Iowa St. 101, Colorado 90.
UCLA 89, So. California 88.



United Press International.

LOVING OUT—French half Richard Astre gets ball away from the scrum as England's . Bossborough (left) and P.J. Wheeler pursue. France won the rugby match, 27-20.

Observer

Report on Gooseland

By Russell Baker

The following report comes from an agent dispatched to see what the federal government is up to in a realm not easily accessible to the over-6 age group.

NEW YORK—My first stop was at the door of a shoe occupied by an old woman and a horde of children. Met welfare worker, commented, "this old woman who lives in a shoe—she has so many children she doesn't know what to do."



Baker

Welfare worker rebuked me. "This is not an old woman," she said, "and she does not live in a shoe. She is a female senior citizen and she resides in substandard housing of pedal-containment design. Furthermore, she does not have so many children she doesn't know what to do. She suffers from inadequate familial interrelationships resulting from insufficient family-planning skills."

Asked welfare worker what government was doing for female senior citizen and multitudinous bipeds resulting from family-planning skills shortfall. Was informed that government had just notified same that they would have to pay more for food stamps to help cut government spending so entire family could enjoy fruits of a more stable dollar.

Watched welfare worker crawl under instep of shoe. "Checking to see if female senior citizen has man hidden under here," she explained. Under "man-in-shoe" welfare rules, old woman and kids lose entitlement to eat if government can find a man in the shoe.

Proceeded to a wall where a large army was trying to put a broken egg together.

* * *

"Humpty-Dumpty?" I asked. No answers. Observed that it was a waste of good time and good army trying to put an egg back together again. Was sternly rebuked by man with German accent and shell-rimmed glasses, who said egg had been sitting peaceably on wall and been pushed off by Communists.

Unless egg could be put back together again, he said, egg would go down the drain. If that happened, people like senior citizen *Mother* Hubbard could never again go to her cupboard for a bone without fear of her dog going down the drain while her back was turned.

Departed quickly when generals began talking about calling in bombers to rearrange egg pieces for possible easier assembly and came upon little girl and lamb at bus stop. "Mary?" I asked. "Yes," she said, "and this is my little lamb."

Recognized lamb instantly. Fleece as white as snow. "He's following you to school, I assume."

"Nonsense," said Mary, putting lamb on school bus. "I'm having him bussed to school in the next county where the lambs are only 7 per cent white."

Proceeded to the Horner household. Little Jack sitting in the corner with thumb in pie. "Watch this," said tax collector. Little Jack pulled out a plum and cried, "What a good boy am I!"

"Why do you say that, Jack?" asked tax collector.

"Because I do not eat the plum," Jack said, tearing its pulpy substance into pieces, "until I have given part to the tax collector."

Leaving Horner's, I came to the foot of a hill. Girl named Jill was standing over boy with broken crown arguing with FBI agents.

Asked what was wrong. Jill said she and Jack had gone up hill to fetch pail of water. Pail had been electronically bugged. When Jack dipped it in water resulting electrical shock knocked him down hill and broke crown.

Jill suspected CIA of bugging Jack's pail but FBI men wouldn't investigate. "Bugged pails not our business," FBI man explained. "We're too busy compiling dossiers on Jack and Jill's sex life."

* * *

"Do something for this boy's broken crown," I called to a passing ambulance full of government men.

"Impossible," said the driver, looking at Jack. "He's too young to qualify for Medicare, and in any case we are rushing Old King Cole to the Bethesda Naval Medical Center for some free doctoring."

Asked one of king's fiddlers what was wrong. "Being a merry old soul," said fiddler, "and eager to compose his semiannual attack on socialized medicine, the King called for his pipe, called for his bowl and called for his fiddlers three and then began to write his speech. The music distracted him so that he accidentally lit his beard instead of his pipe. Now he is going to government hospital for free singed-chin therapy."

Asked if that wasn't socialized medicine which king hated enough to write speech against to fiddle music. "You expect things to make sense?" asked fiddler. "You'd better grow up or go back to the nursery. The world is no place for children."



National Geographic Society.

A view of the Himalayas, the top of the world, as seen from the peak of Mount Everest.

A French Mayor and Two Himalayan Peaks

PARIS, Feb. 2 (IHT).—No, the long-distance operator said, the mayor was not in his office. Furthermore, no one knew where he was, or when he might be back. Wasn't there even, somewhere at the Mairie, a sealed envelope, to be opened in such emergencies? The operator (who evidently doesn't read newspapers) said merely that she would check, and a moment later was evidently pleased to confirm her negative report: There was no envelope and no one in La Clusaz (pop. 1,500) had any idea of the mayor's whereabouts. But it was, after all, Friday afternoon, was it not?

This, as a clue, was better than none, for those who had been reading the papers, though you would have to read them pretty closely to turn up an essential piece of the puzzle. The day before, *Le Figaro had disclosed* (on Page 7) that Ives Pollet-Villard, heading a team of eight French alpinists, would leave April 28 for the Himalayas. There, racing the impending monsoon, they will attempt the first complete traverse of Nanda Devi, the world's ninth highest mountain. Mr. Pollet-Villard, in addition to his duties as a professor of mountain-climbing at the Ecole Nationale de Ski et d'Alpinisme, in Chamonix, is the mayor of La Clusaz.

Mystery Cleared

Tracked down yesterday afternoon (by telephone) at his mountainous lair in the French Alps, the mayor briskly cleared up the mystery of his absence. *Bien sûr*, he'd been out on the slopes, getting his legs in shape for the April expedition. La Clusaz, like Chamonix, is a ski resort in the shadow of Mont Blanc, which explains why its mayor feels no need to be defensive about an afternoon away from his desk.

Climbing mountains is his metier but even alpinists don't climb Himalayan peaks every day. Yet it would have been hard to tell this from his manner. Mr. Pollet-Villard has climbed in the Himalayas before, with an earlier French expedition, but it is unlikely that he will climb there again after the April effort: He is 45 years old. "Yes," he said. "I am ancient for an alpinist. I am the old man of the team—the other members range in age from 28 to 35."

All of the others also teach at the Ecole Nationale de Ski, and all but three have Himalayan climbing experience. At the base camp in the Himalayan foothills—Nanda Devi is on the Indian side of the border—the expedition will be joined by four Indian alpinists, one of whom is a physician. With porters and Sherpa guides, the total strength of the French expedition will be about 250.

Irving Marder

Two Peaks

Nanda Devi, more than 25,000 feet high, has two peaks. Both of them have been climbed but not by the same expedition. The lower, western summit was climbed in 1936 by a British team that included the legendary Eric Shipton. The eastern summit was climbed in 1939 by two Polish alpinists. Three members of Mr. Pollet-Villard's team joined him in climbing the formidable south face of Pumori, another Himalayan peak. Each of the remaining four has many difficult climbs to his credit.

The last French assault on Nanda Devi was in 1951 and it ended tragically. Two climbers disappeared while attempting to climb the west summit. A Himalayan mountain more than 1,000 feet higher than Nanda Devi was climbed last year by three Japanese women, but a fourth female climber lost her life.

The French generally have had bad luck in the Himalayas, though the alpinists who cut their teeth on Mont Blanc and other nearby peaks in the Chamonix area are very highly rated. Last year a French climber and five Sherpas were killed during an attempt to climb Everest.

20 Climbers

That towering chunk of rock and ice has been conquered by more than 20 climbers since 1953, when Sir Edmund Hillary and his Sherpa companion, Tenzing Norkay, planted the Union Jack there. The Indians, who top the list in total Everest climbs, have come to regard an Everest ascent almost as a picnic—an Indian climbing team has brewed coffee on the summit.

But climbing in the Himalayas is not really a picnic-type outing, and no one is more aware of this than the mayor of La Clusaz. Mr. Pollet-Villard, who tends to ration words as though they were bottles of oxygen, seems confident enough. "We should be able to do it in about 15 days," he said. "For the final assault we will split into two teams of six men each. It won't be easy: The ridge at the top, from which the two peaks rise, is about three kilometers long, and the altitude is never less than 7,000 meters." Which, of course, is more than 21,000 feet, or about four miles. "Yes," he said, "I think that I will be glad to get back to my desk."

PEOPLE: *Charles 'a Friend,' Says Charles' Friend*

It's not true, says the 28-year-old wife of an English landowner, that she's having an affair with Prince Charles, heir to the British throne.

"It's really too ridiculous—he's a friend of both my husband and myself, nothing more," Mrs. Rosalind Ward told the mass-circulation News of the World.

Her account of her friendship with the 26-year-old Prince:

"I have known Charles for about eight years, and so has my husband. He has stayed with us as our guest.

"Foreign newspapers have claimed that Charles and I have been seen dancing in Annabel's, the London night club. This is quite true. I have danced with Charles as I have danced with other people. On every occasion my husband has been present.

"A report appeared in a satirical magazine claiming that I was having a romance with Charles. I was quite shocked and telephoned Buckingham Palace for advice. They told me to ignore it as it happened all the time.

"Then a similar article appeared in a French newspaper. Charles and I actually read that report together. He thought it highly amusing."

The royal family had no comment on the statement.

* * *

Musical interlude: Walt Disney Productions doesn't feel that the "Mickey Mouse March" is the proper background music for a movie that depicts an orgy and it has gone to court to protest, filing a $2.5-million suit against the distributor and producers of "The Life and Times of a Happy Hooker," which has been playing at several New York City theaters for nearly three months.

The suit seeks to delete the march music from a four-minute segment of the pornographic movie wherein three men wearing only musketeer ears cavort through simultaneous sex acts with a nude woman.

Judge Kevin Duffy had played in court the movie version of the "Mickey Mouse March," which begins with a series of moans and groans, unlike the version that was the theme of the 1950s television program, "The Mickey Mouse Club."

The judge reserved decision until he could see the film and several segments of "The Mickey Mouse Club."

* * *

In Los Angeles, a convicted pickpocket, Timothy Mack, can take off his mittens, at least for eight months.

The mittens had been a condition of probation imposed by Judge Richard Hayden in 1971 after Mack, 41, was convicted of taking $15.11 from a woman's purse.

Last week two policemen noticed him walking into a bank with bare hands. Judge Hayden then ordered Mack to jail for eight months and extended the mitten requirement to 1980, when Mack's probation runs out. "I'll be an old man by then," he grumbled.

* * *

Sidestepping the usual environmental discussions, the U.S. Army has accelerated preparations to kill up to 13 million blackbirds and starlings, possibly this week, by wetting down the birds and letting them die of exposure.

The army says that the birds, roosting in vast flocks at Fort Campbell, Ky., and at the Milan army ammunition plant in Tennessee, damage the crops in nearby farms, pose a potential health hazard and generally make a nuisance of themselves.

The Army's plan has drawn some pointed questions from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and angered protests from a citizens' group called the Society for Animal Rights.

In an interview, Mrs. Helen Jones, president of the society, said her group was particularly angered by the speed with which the Army raced through legally required environmental studies, allowing little time for the public to comment or raise objections.

She called the bird-killing plan "cruel and unnecessary" and said that the offending flocks could be reduced more humanely by thinning out the trees they roost in, or even by feeding the birds birth-control potions.

Under regulations monitored by the President's Council on Environmental Quality, actions affecting the environment "may not be taken sooner than 90 days after publication of a preliminary environmental impact study or 30 days after a final study, with opportunity for public comment in between."

At the Army's request, however, the council waived its rules, allowing the program to proceed as early as today—14 days after the preliminary statement and one week after the final statement.

The council and the Army agreed that such speed was necessary if the birds were to be gassed before they migrated north, while the weather was still cold enough to kill them.

Normally, the birds are protected against chilling by an oily coating on their feathers. The Army proposes to spray them from aircraft with a chemical wetting agent, which removes the oily coating, and then with water, which would drench the birds.

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